

High's

The people believe our printed statements, and why? Following out a set plan of telling them only such things as are absolutely truthful, and living up to our announcements. Never the slightest misrepresentation, never a willful exaggeration, is permitted in the store or the newspaper story. Your money back quickly and cheerfully on any unsatisfactory purchase.

Monday,



9 to 11 a. m. Only

Extra size all-linen fringed damask Towels, actual value 15c each; special price,
4 for 25c.

NO DULL TIMES HERE!

No waiting for business, but constantly making it. There's a magnet that draws the greater crowds here. THAT MAGNET IS PRICE! Never has our mastery been so complete as now. Never have we been in a position to offer such WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS as now. The impressive quotations of this Bargain Sheet make a mighty money-saving chance—a matchless opportunity! It's better than 50 inches to the yard; it's better than 25 ounces to the pound; it's giving more than 20 to the dozen. Reasons multiply why the trend of trade is our way. Honesty in the goods, in the advertisements, in every nook and corner of this vast establishment is one of them.

Monday,



3 to 5 p. m. Only

Children's fast black sear less ribbed Hose, all sizes, quality never sold under 20c; special price,
3 Pairs for 25c.

High's

An epoch of new thoughts, new motives, new ideas, new plans, new merchandise, new prices will push this season's business ahead of all its predecessors. The one endeavor of each day's selling is to deal with each customer alike, and with perfect honor and fairness. One price to all—and that the very lowest possible—is our motto.

LADIES' Furnishings

Fine Muslin Gowns, V-shaped and high-neck, nicely trimmed, actual value 90c, in this sale only **59c**

Black Sateen Underskirts, with corded umbrella flounce, lined throughout, worth \$1.50; special at **\$1.19**

Ladies' excellent quality Balbriggan Union Suits, such as most stores consider cheap at 75c; our price **50c**

Derby Ribbed Fleece Drawers and Vests, will be 75c a suit later; tomorrow, per garment **25c**

Ladies' \$1.25 All-wool Vests and Drawers, natural gray, usually \$2 a suit; Monday, per garment **73c**

Misses' Derby Ribbed Vests and Pants, sizes 20 to 30, at only **25c**

Gloves

Ladies' 5-Hook Foster Patent Glace Kid Gloves, in tan, brown ox-blood and black, at **\$1**

Ladies' Four-button Glace Kid Gloves, in pearl, butter and white, embroidered backs, at only **\$1**

Handsome line of Novelty Gloves in all the new colorings.

Handkerchiefs.

1 lot Ladies' Hand Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, value 25c, at **10c**

1 lot Ladies' Embroidered and Lace-edge Handkerchiefs, fine sheer lawn, quality never sold under 20c; special at **12c**

Gents' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, neat, fancy borders **15c**



Ladies' Salts Plush Capes (like the cut), trimmed with fur and cut jet, actual value \$15; our price, this week only **\$7.50**

Cloaks & Wraps

Like the opposite cut—Ladies' Imported Kersey, Boucle and Irish Frieze Coats—shield front, new sleeves, all silk lined—never made to sell for less than \$22.50; our special price for this week **\$12.50**

Just thirty-six of these Silk-lined Boucle Capes for Ladies, handsomely trimmed with Thibbet fur, actual value not less than \$9.50 each; our price for this sale **\$5.00**

Just twenty-four Ladies' Seal Plush Shoulder Capes, trimmed with Thibbet fur, 126-inch sweep, cheap at \$10.00; this week **\$5.50**

Ladies' Cloth Capes, actually worth \$4.75; our special price only **\$2.00**

**Notions**

25c Fancy Garter Elastic, at 10c yard.

10c Pearl Buttons, good quality, at 3c dozen.

20c Best Cotton Tape, 12 yards for 10c.

20c Rubber Hair Pins, at 10c dozen.

50c Solid-back Hair Brushes, only 25c.

50c Fine Steel Scissors, reduced to 25c.

15c Real Bristle Tooth Brushes, at only 5c.

10c Genuine Talcum Powder, only 5c.

10c Best Machine Oil, at only 5c.

75c Leather Pocketbooks, reduced to 49c.

Basement ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ Bargains.**Rich Cut Glass at Half Regular Price.**

\$8,000 worth of Rich Cut Glass (first quality crystal, very newest patterns) goes on sale Monday at just half the marked selling price. We are over-loaded and cut the price way below cost to reduce the stock in a hurry.

Salad Bowls, our regular \$25 kind, each, at **\$12.50**
Water Bottles, our \$9 kind, each, at **\$4.50**
Rich Cut Tumblers, our regular \$10 kind, doz., now **\$5.00**
Richly Cut Individual Syrups, worth \$2, each, special at **98c**
Cut Salts and Peppers, our regular 25c kind, Monday only, each **15c**

Silver.

We invite you to come—to inspect if not to invest. We want you to know that right here, in High's Basement, you can find the most complete line of Sterling Silver and Silver-plated Ware in the south.

All Sterling we guarantee 925-1000 fine. Plated Ware warranted triple and quadruple-plate.

Silver-plated Cups, worth 50c, special Monday, each, at **25c**
Napkin Rings, worth double, each **50c, 60c, 75c**
Syrup Cups, worth double, each **\$2.50, \$2, \$1.69**
Sugar and Cream, worth \$5, set at **\$2.75**
4-Piece Tea Set, worth \$10, special at **\$6.50**
4-Piece Tea Set, worth \$12, special at **\$8.50**
4-Piece Tea Set, worth \$18, special at **\$10.00**
50 1-Gallon Water Tankards, worth \$6, special Monday, each, at **\$3.00**
Sterling Silver After-Dinner Spoons, worth \$1.50, special Monday, each, at **80c**
Plated Tea Spoons, set **25c**
Plated Table Spoons, set **50c**
Plated Forks, set **50c**
Plated Knives, set **75c**
Rogers' "1847" Knives and Forks, doz. **\$3.50**

Dinner Sets.

25 100-Piece English Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, worth \$9.50, next week at **\$5.98**
Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, pretty decoration, 101 pieces, worth \$25, special at **\$16.50**

Specials

Alabaster Vases, each **5c**
Tea and Coffee Cannisters **10c**
Feather Dusters, worth 20c, at **10c**
Japanese Vases, worth 75c, at **30c**
Gold Band Cups and Saucers, nice china, set **50c**
Decorated Bowls and Pitchers, set **80c**
Vienna China Dinner Plates, set **42c**
Vienna China Tea Plates, set **35c**
Trilby Vases, each **10c**
Fancy Glass Vases, each **10c**
40-Foot Clothes Lines, each **5c**
Clothes Pins, doz. **1c**

Toys

Perfect model of Bissel's Carpet Sweeper, worth 75c, at **29c**
Doll Carriages **25c**
Toy Tea Sets, each **10c**

Dolls

2,500 Fancy Dressed Japanese Dolls, worth 25c, each, at **10c**
5,000 Dressed Dolls, choice of 125 different kinds, worth up to 75c, each, at **25c**

Forrest High.
(High's Basement.)**Carpets**

49 rolls Brussels Carpets, worth 80c; our special price, made, laid and lined, per yard **55c**

37 rolls, all wool Ingrain Carpets, worth 75c; our price, including making, laying and lining **50c**

42 rolls extra quality Ingrain Carpets, worth 55c; our special price, made, laid and lined, per yard **37c**

Closing out our entire stock of China and Jap Matting at prices that are sure to interest you.

RUG DEPARTMENT**Special Sale.**

\$8.50 Smyrna Rugs

At only **\$5.00**

\$5.00 Smyrna Rugs

At only **\$3.50**

\$4.00 Smyrna Rugs

At only **\$2.50**

\$1.50 Smyrna Rugs

At only **\$1.00**

ARE YOU IN NEED OF A RUG?

Draperies

150 pairs Lace Curtains, including a beautiful line of Novelty and Brussels effects; well worth \$6 a pair. A leader this week at **\$3.50**

500 beautiful Window Shades, the 75c kind, this week, including all the fixtures, only **50c**

300 Curtains with all the fixtures complete. Come and see what they are—at **25c** only

125 large size English Net Bars, \$2.00 usually, frame complete, at **\$1.50**

STATIONERY.

Pure Irish Linen Note Paper, value 50c per pound; our price **19c**

Excellent quality Envelopes for commercial or social correspondence; elsewhere 10c; 5c here

500 boxes tinted Note Paper and Envelopes to match, assorted shades; actual value 25c; our price **10c**

PERFUMERY.

Colgate's Quinine Hair Tonic, usual price 35c; our Monday price **21c**

Oakley's Triple Toilet Water, 75c size; here Monday **49c**

Dress Goods**Still Stronger Examples**

Of our ability and determination to undersell and outsell every other Dress Goods concern in the south.

36-inch all wool cheviot Suitings, regular 40 cent quality, our price **25c**

38-inch all wool fancy Mixtures, regular price 50c, this week **29c**

40-inch navy blue Storm Serge, regular 75c, quality, our price **36c**

42-inch English Novelty Home-spun Suitings, Boucle effects; our price **50c**

54-inch English Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk, all colors, \$1.50 quality at **\$1.00**

48-inch imported high-class Novelty Suitings, elsewhere up to \$1.25, here **75c**

We are pleased to announce the opening of

Our Dressmaking Parlors

In Charge of

Miss Barschkies,

who has recently returned from the East, fully conversant with Fall and Winter styles.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Here's a lot of Misses' All-wool Boucle and Irish Frieze Jackets that would sell in the ordinary way for at least \$8.50; just as a leader we make the price **\$5.00**

A lot of Children's Reeler Coats, nicely trimmed with braid; ages from 1 to 6 years, and instead of \$2.00 the price is **85c**

20 dozen Ladies' and Misses' embroidered Eiderdown Dressing Sackes, quality generally sold for \$2.00 to \$2.50. Our price this week **\$1.00**

Ladies' Suits and Skirts.

Navy Blue and Black Cheviot Serge Suits, full skirts, silk lined coats, \$10 value, for **\$6.90**

Wide-wale diagonal and broadcloth Brilliantine Skirts, Godet Style, very full, value \$9.50; our special price **\$5.00**

Silks

22-inch all-silk Satin Brocades, all the popular evening shades, special at **69c**

21-inch handsome Persian Brocades, street shades, changeable effects, value \$1.25, at **75c** only

25-inch Black brocade and figured Taffeta Silks, 75c to \$1.00 values, for this sale **50c**

22-inch Taffeta Plaids, high colors, \$1.25 value, at **59c** only

22-inch Handsome Duchesse and Moire Brocades, high novelties, only **\$1.25**

Black Goods

50 Pieces fine all wool Storm Serge, a special purchase, actual value 65c, sale **36c**

10 Pieces 50-inch extra quality Mohair Lustres, quality never sold under 85c, these **59c** go at **43c**

15 Pieces all wool 40-inch Novelty Brocade Suitings, handsome designs, value 75c, at **43c** only

16 Pieces fine silk and wool Brocades, value \$1.25, this week **75c**

A big lot of Remnants, skirt and dress lengths,
At Cut Prices.

Dress Trimmings

This cut shows the new bodice trimmed with ostrich feathers. These are very much in vogue this season. Price

89c per yard and up.

All the new effects—silk, satin, velvet, embroidered and applique Zouave and Bolero Jackets,

The Latest Novelty.

Fancy Vestings in gold and silver cloth; Chiffons and embroidered Silks and Gauzes,

At the Lowest Prices.

All the latest novelties in Fancy Braids and Guimps, and galoon ornaments.

Shoes

Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, hand-sewed and hand-turned—all the new shapes—our special price,
\$2.00

Men's Bals and Congress, good quality calf—all the new shapes—\$2.75 quality for **\$2.00**

Men's genuine hand-sewed calf laced shoes—all the new lasts—\$5.00 worth, for only **\$3.00**

Misses' Dongola Button Shoes, spring heel, patent tips—the sort that cost \$1.25 elsewhere—only **79c**

Boys' excellent quality calf laced Shoes—such as most dealers want \$1.35 for—here **\$1.00**

Hosiery

200 dozen Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Hose, German make, Sea Island cotton, double soles, high-spliced heels and double toes—easily worth 25c a pair—Monday, as a leader,

4 pairs for 75c

125 dozen Boys' and Girls' extra quality Seamless Hose, guaranteed absolutely fast black, double knees, double heels and double toes—20c value—our special price,

12½c a pair

J. M. High & Co.'s "own brand" School Hose for Misses and Boys—as good for service and looks as you can buy at any price—no better made—double knees and feet—all sizes—25c a pair, or

6 pairs for \$1.35**Books.****Majestic Series.**

Comprising the best works of popular standard fiction. 500 titles, by the most noted writers in literature. Printed from large, clear type, on good paper, all sewed and uniformly bound in paper covers—publisher's price, 25c—our special price,
9c

The American Edition.

—Standard 12-mo. Cloth.—

This edition contains 250 titles of the best known books in English literature. Printed on good paper, from clear type—substantially bound in cloth, gold stamped backs, ornamented sides—the publisher's price is 50c—High's popular price is only **19c**

Second Floor Specials.

5,000 short lengths (2 to 6 yards) best American Sateens, worth fully 12½c yard—all day Monday,
5½c

3,000 manufacturer's remnants of fine all wool Henriettas—38 inches wide—value 35c and 40c yard—Monday,
15c

50 pieces fine wool Eiderdowns, regular 50c sort—to start the season, our special price **29c**

36 pieces fancy black wool brocade Suitings—such as you'd expect for 25c, at only **15c**

3 cases wool finished Outings—mostly short lengths—(5 to 15 yards)—regular 12½c quality—Monday,
7½c

We Are Not Like Other People

When it comes to filling MAIL ORDERS. We do things differently—and better. So far as we know, there's not another house in the South (or anywhere else, for that matter) that expends as much time, pains and thought in studying the wants of out-of-town patrons as we do. Be explicit in your sample requests—and we have no doubt of our ability to please you.

J. M. High & Co.

Monday. 11-quarter fine white toilet Quilts, Marseilles designs, actually worth \$1.50—special price **98c**

J. M. High & Co.

Monday. Good quality all linen checked Glass Toweling, limit of 10 yards to a customer, at **5c**

J. M. High & Co.

Monday. Best 35c genuine Turkey Red Table Damask, 56 inches wide—fast color, only **19c**

SUNDAY SONGS AND SERMONS

Sam Jones Preaches To Men Only Tonight at the Moody Tabernacle.
Other News of the Various Churches.

Rev. Sam Jones will preach to men only tonight at the Moody Tabernacle. He will be greeted by a large audience. The services will be especially to men, and Mr. Jones will discuss some of the evils of the present day.

The new Trinity church organ will be dedicated tomorrow evening, and a brilliant musical programme has been arranged for the occasion. The organ is one of the largest in the south and has just been placed in position in the auditorium of the Trinity church. An admission fee will be charged for the concert.

Rev. Frank Willis Barnett will soon leave for New York city, where he will make a study of sociology and city mission work, the treatment of child criminals and reformatories. After his course of study in New York is completed, Mr. Barnett will visit London and Paris, where he will continue his investigations. He will be absent several weeks. Last Monday Mr. Barnett announced his plans at the city ministers' meeting, and he was given the hearty endorsement of all the pastors present.

The Young Men's Prayer Association of Atlanta was organized a little over five months ago, with but a handful of members, and today numbers something over 150, composed of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopians. They have conducted revival services in nearly every part of the city, and are encouraged in their work by all denominations.

A little over one month ago they started to publish a Christian paper, The Mission Bulletin, the purpose of which is to give the support of all the missions in town. The Bulletin faithfully reports all work done at the various missions during the week. It is receiving encouraging support from all who are interested in mission work. The young men composing the association will establish in the next few weeks an up-town mission, known as the Central Union Mission, which will be open every night in the year for devotional work, and every Sunday morning will feed as many poor people as possible. Their relief committee visits the sick, feeds the hungry and clothes the destitute. Their devotional committee visits and conducts services in mission halls and churches in every section of the city. Their employment committee finds work for those who are willing to work. They have no paid officers. The work is spreading all over the state, similar associations being organized in numerous parts of the state. List of officers is as follows: President, J. H. Sharpe; first vice president, Jim Chapman; second vice president, Bob Daniels; third vice president, George Knott; secretary and treasurer, Fred Ward; assistant secretary and treasurer, Homer Leonard; organist, Dan Drain.

Religious News Notes.
The French Protestants are taking hold of the question of work in Madagascar with great earnestness, and have already commissioned one missionary. A veteran of the Africa missions has offered his services, and they hope to commence work soon.

Dean Farrar, referring to the development of Christian enterprise during the present century, states that whilst in 1850 there were only seven missionary societies, there are now seventy, and that whilst then there were only seven foreign missions, there are now 12,000. During the period named at least 2,000,000 heathens have been converted to Christianity.

In his ninety-first year Mr. George Muller, of Bristol, England, reports of the sixty-third year of the existence of his orphan houses. The work has been conducted upon the same principles from the beginning and with the same gratifying results.

The World's Students' Federation movement has been extended to South Africa. Mr. Luther D. Wigham, connected with that movement in this country, who has recently attended the annual conference, has inaugurated it in Stellenbosch, where a five days' conference has been held, including the Rev. Andrew Murray and the professors of Victoria college and the Dutch Reformed seminary, at Stellenbosch, assisted.

Elim home, a place of rest for missionaries at Belle Island, Conn., is now owned by the Rev. William James for nearly a generation was pastor of the Congregational church at Woodhaven, I. I. He is supported financially in the work by the free-will contributions of God's people.

A unique suit has just been brought against St. Matthew's Episcopal church in Jersey City, by the rector, Rev. M. H. Throp. The church owes Mr. Throp \$25.00 for unpaid salary, but he has refused to accept it, claiming that he is entitled to recover the sum of \$250.00, by far the largest part of this claim is for injuries to Mr. Throp's health, caused by the sacrifice he has made to bear the mental anxiety and care which have been his, and the constant strain of overwork—all for the good of the parish.

At a great gathering recently in Denver Mr. Ira D. Sankey, before singing of "Ninety and Nine," which is one of his compositions is the one that has brought him the most fame, gave an account of its history. He said that it was written by Mr. Moody, he stopped at a new stand and bought a penny religious paper. Glancing over it as he passed, he saw the words "Ninety and Nine" in the corner of the paper. Turning to Mr. Moody, he said: "I've found my hymn." But Mr. Moody was busy engaged and did not hear the words. Mr. Sankey did not find time to make a tune for the verses, so he pasted the music scrap book. One day they had an unusually impressive meeting in Edinburgh. In which Dr. Bonar had spoken with great effect on "The Good Shepherd." At the close of the address Mr. Moody beckoned to his partner to sing something appropriate. At first he hesitated, but that he had sung so often; his second thought was to sing the verses he had found in the newspaper, but he thought that how could it be done when he had no tune for them? Then a fourth thought came, and that was to sing the verses anyway. He put the verses before him, touched the keys of the organ, opened his mouth and sang, not knowing where he was to come. He finished the first verse amid profound silence. He took a long breath and wondered if he could sing the second the same way. He tried it and succeeded. After that it was easy to sing it. When he finished the hymn the meeting was all broken down—the throats were crying and the ministers were sobbing all around Mr. Sankey says it was the most intense moment of his life. From that moment it was a popular hymn. Mr. Moody said in the meeting that he third thought was how like that. It was sung at every meeting, and was soon going over the world. While traveling in the highlands of Scotland a short time later, Mr. Sankey received a letter from a lady at Melrose thanking him for singing the verses written by her sister. That sister was Elizabeth C. Cleghane. He wished to call it "The Lost Sheep." But Mr. Moody insisted upon calling it "Ninety and Nine" whenever he sang it.

nounced it. Mr. Sankey firmly believes that God inspired him to sing that song with such effect, and the honor should be his.

Methodist.
First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets. Rev. S. Hopkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Class meeting at 4 p. m. All invited.

Trinity church, corner of Whitehall and Trinity streets. Rev. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Class meeting at 4 p. m. All invited.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, Hunter street, S. H. Dimon, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited to attend.

The Boulevard Grace church, Boulevard. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Cook, D.D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Merritt's avenue church, P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by

son street and East avenue. Rev. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spaulding, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Walker Street Methodist church, Junction Walker and Nelson streets. Rev. J. H. Eakes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Epworth church, Edgewood. Rev. S. R. Lott, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Peters Street gospel mission, located at 151 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Breakfast at 9:30 a. m. T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 8 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor and Georgia streets. Rev. J. T. Davies, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. W. L. Pierce, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

St. James church, Rev. J. R. McCarty, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Trinity home mission. Preaching at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 5 p. m.

Decatur street mission, 235 Decatur street, one block from the station house. Rev. E. J. Stant, pastor. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Thursday evening. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30; also devotion services will be held at the same time. Supper at 9:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

East End Methodist church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

West End Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. Wolf, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

West Atlanta church, West Hunter, near Ashby street. Rev. P. F. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Ashbury Methodist Episcopal church, corner Davis and Foundry streets. Rev. W. J. Carter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Peck Street church, West End. Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11

a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. All invited.

Baptist.
First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. Landrum. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. All invited.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets. Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night. Regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. All invited.

Central Baptist church, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Glimmer streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Rev. D. Van Ness, D.D. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. F. L. Allen and W. H. G. Glimmer, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. Baptist Union People's Union Tuesday night.

Rev. J. S. Goodwin will preach today at 10 o'clock at the East Point Baptist church. No service Sunday.

West End Baptist church, Lee street. Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Young people's meeting 7 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jack-

son chapel, on Ashby street, near Gordon. Rev. E. A. Seddon. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. J. J. Logan, superintendent.

Congregational.
Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the corner of Ashby and Peachtree streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Rev. J. J. Jensen. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Central Congregational church, West El-

lipsis street, near Peachtree. Rev. P. V. Rison, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Subject: "Seeking God." No evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Ladies' Union Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Berean church. Services Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and Monday 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 4 p. m.

Episcopal.
The Cathedral, corner Washington and East Hunter streets. Rev. W. A. Knight, rector. Morning prayer at 7:30 a. m. and the first and third Sundays at 11:45 a. m. Evening prayer at 8:30 o'clock. Services daily at 10 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. W. J. Page will officiate.

St. Luke's church, corner Houston and North Pryor streets. Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. and 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Rev. Allard Barnwell will officiate.

Cathedral mission, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput. Sunday school at 8 p. m. C. E. Wilcox, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets. Sunday school at 4 p. m. H. H. Parry, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Choir practice Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Christ church, Hopewell; library distribution weekly. Morning prayer at 11 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. H. L. Parry, superintendent. Choir practice Sunday at 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 4 p. m. Walter A. Jervey, superintendent.

St. Paul's church, East Point. Morning prayer, 11 a. m. Confirmation lecture at 8 p. m. Tuesday by Rev. Allard Barnwell. Choir practice Saturday at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights. Evening service and sermon at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m. T. S. Courts, superintendent. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street. Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. and 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Church of Incarnation, Lee street, West End. Morning prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. H. L. Parry, superintendent. Choir practice Sunday at 8 p. m.

Adventist.
Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church, at 507 East Fair street, every Saturday at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. All are invited.

Christian Science.
Christian Science. Services at 10:45 a. m. at the Grand building.

Lutheran.
St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. All are invited.

First English Lutheran church, Rev. L. K. Frost, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Salvation Army.
Salvation Army, 575 1/2 South Broad street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. All are welcome.

Unitarian.
Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth and Peachtree. Rev. W. S. Hall, the pastor, will preach "The New Religion." The sermon based on the reading of the 11th chapter of the Gospel of Luke. The service will be held at 8 o'clock. The service will be held at 8 o'clock. The service will be held at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Peachtree streets. Rev. A. B. Carter, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Preaching at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. A. B. Carter, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street. Rev. H. F. Proctor, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, H. F. Proctor, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Mont Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

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DECATUR'S COURTHOUSE DOOMED

It Is To Be Razed to the Earth, After Standing Nearly Seventy Years--Some Reminiscences of It.

The old courthouse at Decatur is to be torn down and a new building, in keeping with the times, is to be erected in its place.

The old courthouse at Decatur has a half-hundredth anniversary that clings about it to make it dear to the popular heart and refreshing in its memories. But it has seen its day, lived out its usefulness and must give place to a structure in keeping with the times.

About the year 1812 this old courthouse was built, and I doubt if there was ever a house in Georgia whose walls resounded to the sound of more eminent jurists or more eloquent men. Walter T. Colquitt presided in this old house as superior court judge in a short time after its completion, and many other eminent men blessed its early youthfulness with a presence and stamped it with a character that all the changes of time cannot efface, nor take away the hallowed memories that come from glorious associations.

The first supreme court ever convened in Georgia held its session in this old house. The supreme bench at its first session consisted of—

Joseph Henry Thompson, chief justice,
Eugene A. Nesbit,
Hiram Warner.

The county of DeKalb had forged to the front rapidly. Originally a part of Henry county, the enterprise of its people caught the attention of the state and a new county was granted upon demand. Of course this called for a new courthouse, and the people, with an enthusiasm worthy of imitation, built the old house that is now to be displaced.

The county then included all the country to the Chattahoochee river. There was no Atlanta then, no Fulton county, and the people around Decatur boasted in their progress as never a people had boasted up to that time. The town had many things to be proud of. The oldest Presbyterian church was here, they had an academy for boys and girls—two big rooms, a wonder then—but the greatest object of pride was this old courthouse. The old house was but one story then, but it was of brick and had enough of fancy scalloping to make it the pride and the brag of the town of Decatur. This old house was burned at an early period, but the same walls were used to support another story, and such an enthusiasm took possession of the people that they extended the roof to make the present frontage and added a cupola.

In the frontage of this old house, it will be seen from the picture, that two solid columns of Stone Mountain granite sets off the architecture. These columns are perfect pyramids and would stand as a monument of their good workmanship till Gabriel blew his trumpet, but it is not of this I wish to speak. There is a most pathetic incident and a most heinous crime associated with these columns.

Mr. Frank Graham was the builder of these columns, and it is of him that I would speak. Just after completing his contract upon these pillars he went to Stone Mountain and there engaged in getting out granite for Stone Mountain granite even at that period had a great reputation. But to the story.

In a blast, Mr. Graham's eyes were entirely destroyed. He lived in utter blindness for a number of years. He was a man of some means and kept a negro man to lead him. He also had a negro hired out to the old Thompson hotel in Atlanta. This negro of the hotel, by some freak, decided to kill his master. He performed all his duties at the hotel in Atlanta for the night and retired as usual to take his rest. In some way, which remains to this day a mystery, this negro made the trip from Atlanta to Stone Mountain, killed his master and was back to Atlanta and ready to attend his duties at the hotel in the morning.

The murder of Graham was a great sensation. His head was split wide open with an ax and was left lying by his bed. Not a thread of suspicion rested upon the negro of the hotel. Stone Mountain people were wild with excitement and had dragged the negro, who was in the habit of leading Graham in his blindness, into the streets and were just in the act of swinging him to a limb when word was received that the murderer was found.

The negro at the hotel in Atlanta had remarked early in the morning that his master, Graham, was dead. This was a clue. There had been no way for him to have received the news, as his remark was made before the arrival of the Georgia train, and upon being pressed he acknowledged the deed. He was tried in this old courthouse of Decatur and hanged, by due process of law, in about the year 1833, and this has been the last hanging in DeKalb county from that day to this. Mr. Graham was a North Carolinian and a very near relative of a governor, a senator and a candidate for the vice presidency from that state—perhaps it was Buchanan and Graham, before the convention of 1860.

When DeKalb county was first established a large number of enthusiastic people found themselves without a courthouse. The site for the house had been established by the act creating the county, but material was not so easily had in those days nor was there the ruin and enterprise among contractors as now. Anyhow, the time came for the holding of court before there was a courthouse, and no other chance was offered but to hold it as best they could. Consequently, the first court of DeKalb county was held in the residence of Mr. William Jackson. Directly after that a loghouse was built upon the present courthouse square and court was held there until the present courthouse was ready for service.

It would take a large book to print half the incidents connected with this old house, but I will give a few as showing the customs of the times.

As tradition goes, old Father Knight, of Camp Creek settlement, was the first man to use the courthouse. He held religious services there, and being a man who much liked to use big words, he screamed out: "Rotlocinate, Rotlocinate, Rotlocinate!" Till this day no one knows what he meant, but a fellow cried out: "Hand it down in smaller parcels, parson," whereupon a row ensued. There was but one case

die in the house, and this put out a fight for all ensued.

The first grand jury delivered their presentments with dignity and had them read as follows:

"The bridge across Coon creek is in a bad fix and we recommend that a new bridge be built, no matter how much the people pay around."

In a trial about this time it was shown that Stone Mountain, from a spring at its base, was 755 feet high—the mountain measured 2,000 feet above tide water.

About this time a man who had considerable fame as a literary character was lodged in jail by an edict from this old

sent by the governor to report the condition of the Creek Indians. Bartlett was a newspaper man and wrote:

"Lamar returned with a lie in his mouth and a plea in his ear."

Lamar went a calling for Bartlett, and finding him in a store, he proceeded to lay the cane on. The calling being low, Lamar broke his cane, whereupon he drew a dirk and stabbed Bartlett very severely.

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"Holt, do you wish to argue me out of my senses?"

"Quite the reverse," replied Holt, and went on with his speech.

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the sword through a man named Adams, a brother attorney. Adams recovered but Holt was tried for attempt to murder.

Tige Bird was tried in this old courthouse. He killed Nat Hillburn, and every means known to lawyers was tried to save his neck. All failed, but Bird at the last, escaped from the jail and was never captured.

Bird's father was one of the wealthiest men in Georgia at the time, but the expenses of this trial made him a bankrupt and he died a pauper. On the old steps of this courthouse the sheriff sold all his property, one day selling as many as sixty likely negroes. There used to be a block that stood near one of the pillars who saw in the picture, and upon this there were many, many negroes sold to the highest bidder.

Hooper & Ezzard was a strong law firm in the early days of this old house. Hooper married a Miss Ward, of South Carolina, moved to Alabama, and became famous as "Simon Sugs."

Hines Holt was arguing before Walter T. Davis for murder. A lawyer named Warner (not Judge Warner) and Judge Strong, of Atlanta, were associate counsel. They received as their fee a negro boy and \$300.

Subsequently Colonel Bailey introduced a young lawyer by the name of Young into this old courthouse circle, and Young married a Miss Mary Thompson. He died in 1838 and his widow married Dr. Joseph Thompson, of Atlanta hotel fame.

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sent by the governor to report the condition of the Creek Indians. Bartlett was a newspaper man and wrote:

"Lamar returned with a lie in his mouth and a plea in his ear."

Lamar went a calling for Bartlett, and finding him in a store, he proceeded to lay the cane on. The calling being low, Lamar broke his cane, whereupon he drew a dirk and stabbed Bartlett very severely.

About this time Colonel Samuel A. Bailey, of Columbus, defended a man named

Conquitt in this old house and Judge Colquitt asked:

"Holt, do you wish to argue me out of my senses?"

"Quite the reverse," replied Holt, and went on with his speech.

About this time a marriage was set aside between two young people. They had lived together a week when the father of the girl carried the case to court, pleading that the girl was only twelve years old. Holt was in this case, or about this time, and after splintering a sword stick, he ran

the sword through a man named Adams, a brother attorney. Adams recovered but Holt was tried for attempt to murder.

Tige Bird was tried in this old courthouse. He killed Nat Hillburn, and every means known to lawyers was tried to save his neck. All failed, but Bird at the last, escaped from the jail and was never captured.

Bird's father was one of the wealthiest men in Georgia at the time, but the expenses of this trial made him a bankrupt and he died a pauper. On the old steps of this courthouse the sheriff sold all his property, one day selling as many as sixty likely negroes. There used to be a block that stood near one of the pillars who saw in the picture, and upon this there were many, many negroes sold to the highest bidder.

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SENSIBLE LIVING IN THREE BIG CITIES.

Information About New York, Paris and London of Value to Women Who Travel.

If the fates permit me to take another trip to Europe, I shall have but one reason to regret it—namely, that I have not had time to write up my notes on the fact that the journey will be my second instead of my first; that is, that former experience will enable me to say with those travelers who insist on giving advice, "I have been over before." I have studied the haughty manner of others who give this reply to the persistent bore and busybody, and I feel sure a second journey would enable me to acquire it.

That one does glean much useful information now and then from clever and cultivated travelers there can be no manner of doubt; but this fact is offset by the other points of narrow minds who can never view anything broadly, and who insist on telling one their way of living, overlooking meanwhile the many other ways that they must by chance have discovered, any one of which would probably suit the listener better than the informant's own mode.

There are so many temperaments, so many ambitions, so many people of varying tastes and moods crossing the Atlantic from our side every season that it would be out of the question to apply the same advice to these various voyages. Some go for study, some for society, others for money, others for serious, practical work; and now, I in my turn, am going to undertake to disseminate upon various sensible ways of living not only in London and Paris, but in New York also, for I believe there is scarcely a girl who reads this, who does not expect to visit, if she has not already done so, one or all of these cities, and if I can render her any service through my own experience, or through the experience gleaned from others, why, I shall feel repaid for the trouble of writing this article.

Everybody knows about the big hotels in New York, and most girls of wealth who go there for a short visit with parents or chaperons stop at these places; but even these favored maidens find it out of the question to stay at such sumptuous hostels when it is their purpose to remain several months in Gotham. The girl of the fashionable world will find boarding places for her liking on Lexington avenue, Madison avenue, and on many of the streets running across Fifth avenue from Madison Square to Forty-eighth street, these locations being more convenient than any below or above these lines.

Before the present government of New York it was quite usual for young women, either with or without chaperons, to go in couples or in small parties and rent a flat for several months stay in New York, but the "moral wave" has resulted in such a sweeping fashion that one-time respectable localities that this style of living among refined young women visitors has been pretty much abandoned, while it has also ended the driving the bachelor girl out of her comfortable domestic quarters that she had struggled for so long and so bravely. No girl who goes to Gotham these days would think of taking apartments anywhere without the kindest inquiries of their landlord as to his other tenants, and, indeed, even the present civic government would make the plan rather undesirable.

Board can be obtained in any of the fashionable quarters, and excellent board at prices ranging from \$10 to \$12 a week. A hall bedroom and a small parlor and a fourth floor usually can be had with board for \$10 or \$12 weekly, but two girls, by taking in together, can get an excellent room and board for the same price. The Margaret Louise home, in which Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard takes such an active and successful interest, is a Godsend to women of all ages and conditions who go to New York on a visit of business and pleasure, and who wish to live in a quiet and economical way. I believe that the Margaret Louise entrance is proof on an applicant's part that she is single and self-supporting—that such proof is required if one wants to lodge there, but the resident opens its doors to all visiting women who wish to patronize it, and there one gets a good breakfast for 20 cents, a luncheon for 25 cents and a nice table d'hôte dinner for 50 cents.

The place is on Fifteenth street, between Union Square and Fifth street, a desirable locality for any woman who goes to New York to work or shop, and very near it are located a number of very nice and highly respectable small hotels kept on the European plan. At these places one always finds a nice class of guests, especially if the hotel is situated on Fifth avenue, for many people who like to live quietly seek such accommodations, and there are to be found here also a number of clever, successful women who prefer the independence of a hotel life to boarding. In this way one can live as cheaply or as expensively as one pleases. I usually make my headquarters at small and excellent hotels below Twenty-third street in New York, and while at this place some ten days ago I took occasion to notice the number of women who like myself were staying there alone. Two-thirds of them seemed to be women of means and the others were professional careerists. The latter generally took their meals out instead of patronizing the cafe of the hotel. Some of them went around the corner to Margaret Louise home for a very meat, others took breakfast in the cafe and had table d'hôte luncheon at one of the many nice and reasonable hotels and restaurants on Union Square. In living cheaply you do not have to live commonly. If you know the places to patronize. There are great big commercial bakeries in New York on Union Square and all along lower Broadway the entering of which imbues the senses of a refined woman with an almost eternal distaste for eating, and on the other hand there are dainty cafes that are just as cheap and are daintily furnished and exquisitely elegant.

On Union Square, University place and about the neighborhood of Washington Square there are nice private boarding houses and in some of these I have been told by young women making art

or literary ventures in Gotham that board was obtainable at \$7 per week, which by all odds the cheapest respectable board for women I have ever heard of in New York City. On Lafayette square there are several long lines of boarding houses patronized greatly by business women, but the place has always seemed to me rather cheerless and stupid. There is in the mind of all women of refinement an innate love of fashionable location, or places where one may view from one's windows stylish equipages and well-dressed people, and nothing puts such a blue frowning into the mind as the sight of careworn warfarers. Washington Square itself, with its old, aristocratic houses, its asphalt road and sidewalks seems to me more like a bit from Belgravia than anything else in New York. All down this way are to be found quaint little foreign restaurants made famous by many generations of literary and artistic bon vivants. If a woman is an illustrator or writer for papers and magazines the very best place for her to stay in New York is on lower Fifth avenue. She has many publication houses near her and the newspaper offices are not far distant down Broadway. If she is studying art her most convenient section is near Madison Square, for most of the schools are in that part of town, and so the art galleries. It is out of the question to give addresses and definite figures in a newspaper article, but this little talk may at least serve to keep some girl from getting in an out-of-the-way place.

I remember, on one occasion, the stupid existence I knew for several weeks, through taking the advice of a friend and going way down town, where the life, both inside and outside the boarding house, was insufferably dull. It seems to me that people who revel in living in an atmosphere of their daily drudgery are something like the German woman as Madame de Sevigne's Paris pension describes them. "All ways drudgery," she says with that immitable French shrug and eye-fash. Her work, too, I prepare all the dishes on my table, but the French woman can drudge like a servant in the pantry and entertain like a princess in the parlor. The German thing is to stand away.

I use this simply as an illustration, you understand, and do not mean for an instant to indorse Madame's sentiment.

To those women—and I believe the advice will appeal to all my southern sisters—who go to New York to live and work, I would say, "Work in one place and get out of it the night and suggestion of it when the day is done. Find quarters that are restful and refined, if not strictly fashionable; or, if these be not to your liking, seek the more modest localities, for one can find every where nice places at prices within the reach of a limited purse.

In Bohemian Paris. The bohemian quarter of Paris is different from any other in the world in that it is also the section where aristocratic Paris still lives. The Boulevard Saint Germain leads to the gardens of Luxembourg and just on the other side and back of and below it are to be found the students' lodging and schools and cafes.

"Everything is beautiful in Paris," said the guide, with a grand sweep of the arms, as he walked with us through the gardens of Petit Trianon, and afterwards when we went through the Quartier Latin I thought vividly of his truthfulness. The supposedly tourist district in other cities is dull and uninteresting, while in Paris my heart's memory next to that of the Champs Elysees is of that grand vista of gay gardens and avenues, adorned by beautiful statues and fountains and having, as a kind of corner-stone commencement, the Gallery de Luxembourg at one end and at the other, as its crown of triumph, the majestic, the great dome of the observatory. This beautiful space is the fairy land of liveliest and light of grace and cultivated charms that seem like a mystical, many-hued web through the very heart of the Latin quarter.

If I intended to make a long stay in Paris I'd love to live on that side of the Seine, and so, it seems to me, would every woman who draws or scribbles. There is a delightful big boarding house, the Pension de la Parisienne, in the American Club, and it is that the sewerage and water are said not to be as good here as elsewhere, but that this is a very minor objection to the Parisians. The American Club was founded in the Quartier Latin by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid when her husband was minister to France. The place has lodge fifty girls and the rooms are from six to twelve dollars a month, two girls occupying a room, and thus sharing the rent. Here one gets a French breakfast consisting of coffee and rolls, or chocolate and rolls, for 9 cents; a déjeuner, a la chateaufort, or 12 o'clock breakfast, for 16 cents, and so on, as its crown of triumph, the majestic, the great dome of the observatory. This beautiful space is the fairy land of liveliest and light of grace and cultivated charms that seem like a mystical, many-hued web through the very heart of the Latin quarter.

A young married woman and two girls from Georgia are living in this way now for a year's art study. They have a room near the club—big, bright room with two beds, which the three of them occupy. This room costs them \$15 a month, making \$5 a piece for the three of them. With this they have a French breakfast, a very pretty little sitting room next door, the charms of which have been much enhanced by the clever lodgers, who have adorned it with original paintings and sketches. Near here is the Carliarosi studio and the Julian school, "and," says the girls at the club, "the situation is so lovely, the society so refined, the life so pleasant, that one might fancy one's self in the center of fashionable life, save for the smell of paint and the odor of the paintbrushes and the smell of the monkeyfish little students along the streets and in the cafes."

In the Quartier Latin there are also certain boarding houses at which one may be neatly lodged and attended. The Hotel de la rue de la Harpe, in the Quartier Latin, found a comfortable room at \$7 a month and, being prone to the flesh pots, they, after a simple first and second breakfast, indulged in a third at the Hotel de la Pheasant d'Or, in the same street. This is kept by two French women and the cooking is famous. Wine is included, of course, and a number of many courses, at the feast of Autoclyus himself, is served for the absurd sum of two francs.

The Quartier Latin offers, indeed, every opportunity for the acquisition of French and the study of art that a student who wishes to live economically may desire, and no matter how well off a student may be, it is undoubtedly the one place in Paris where she will get more to educate the artistic side of her nature, and to give her the experience of art's struggle and success, and to show her life from what must always be to an artist the most interesting standpoint. But there are girls and boys who go to the gay city of frills, fables and flirts from this side each year. The girl who goes with the main notion of being situated in a fashionable locality of shopping, sight-seeing and picking up incidentally as much French as she can during her visit will find the small streets branching out of the Champs Elysees, Rue Washington and Rue la Boetie both lie just off the Champs Elysees, half-way between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde, and both have a number of pleasant pensions, patronized principally by Americans, where prices are quite reasonable, the charges ranging from \$8 to \$12 a week, according to one's room. There are pensions also that will give lodgings and breakfast for very reasonable prices, and this arrangement leads the visitor of wandering and restless economic tastes to take her meals where she listeth. Still, when one boards regularly at a pension, one finds no temptation to stay from the daily table of the place as one does at a boarding house, where outside of France, for the cooking is universally delicious. If one doesn't care for the advantages of French conversation, and does not care for the association with a delightful class of American sojourners, there is an especially charming place on the corner of Rue la Boetie and the Avenue d'Antin which offers to fashionable folks who wish to be among their own people the most delightful accommodations of any place in Paris, called boarding house, but is more like a small hotel, and while it is more expensive by some \$15 to \$20 a month than the first-class French pension, it is far less expensive than big hotels in fashionable localities. The place is kept by two charming New York gentlemen, and it is elegantly and luxuriously furnished throughout. The prices for board range from \$15 to \$20 a week, but on the top story there are some small single rooms, where girls who haven't much money to spend may be lodged with board at \$12 or \$14 a week.

The place offers every advantage for a long comfortable stay in Paris, and many nice girls go there without chaperons and are full as well looked after as in their own homes. There are probably to be found here during the summer months more pretty, stylish, elegant and refined girls than anywhere else in the world, and matrons than one can count in any other place in Paris. Everybody wears full dress for dinner, and the dining room itself, with its mirrors, its walls of white and gold and its myriad lights, presents a picture as brilliant as is to be seen at a dinner on gala occasions.

Many noted American belles and beauties have made this place their home. Among these was Miss Cuyler, now Lady Grey-Egerton, who is still in Paris, considered the reigning American beauty in London.

In Paris, however, it might be truly said that there are countless ways of living, none of which are poor; for the girl who goes there with a few francs a week to spend on board will find quarters as clean, if not as handsome, and food as delicious, if not as expensive, as that which falls to the lot of her wealthier American sisters. London Lodgings and Livings. In England good living is far more uncertain. Indeed had living from the point of our pampered palates is almost certainly bad in Paris. My heart's memory next to that of the Champs Elysees is of that grand vista of gay gardens and avenues, adorned by beautiful statues and fountains and having, as a kind of corner-stone commencement, the Gallery de Luxembourg at one end and at the other, as its crown of triumph, the majestic, the great dome of the observatory. This beautiful space is the fairy land of liveliest and light of grace and cultivated charms that seem like a mystical, many-hued web through the very heart of the Latin quarter.

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CHINESE POES AND THEIR GENRE VERSE.

A young woman noting the word "poet" among the many appellations of the great Li Hung Chang remarked the other day that she could never associate poetry with a Chinese.

"They seem to me so devoid of all 'soul for glory.' I wonder what kind of poetry they write," she added.

John Ruskin says: "Great nations write their autobiographies in three manuscripts—the book of their deeds, the book of their words and the book of their art."

To the poetry in the book of China's words, as well as her deeds and art, are indebted for our most profound understanding of her nature, and her poetry, indicated by her often misjudged people.

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The casual tourist and superficial student who presumes to be a popular educator are mostly responsible for this erroneous state of affairs, while many of us here dare to judge more than three hundred and eighty millions of our fellow creatures by the refuse emigration which drifts to our shores.

But it is not my intention to enter into a comparison of ethics or polemical discourse to show by what right China claims an equal partnership with the nations in the world's progress. I shall simply repeat some of her poetry, and maxims which are undoubtedly the truest reflection of the inner life of a people.

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The following poem, "The Little Wife," Mr. Bonas has taken from the Book of Verses, the Iliad of the Chinese, which consists of a series of ballads, lyrics and ode collected in the reign of the Emperor Houti about seven centuries before the Christian era. The poems were subsequently edited by Confucius:

THE LITTLE WIFE.
Outside the eastern gate
Are many lanes of the Mongolian fair and gay,
Like clouds are they in numbers great,
To them I have no word to say.
My little wife in robes of white
For me is my heart's sole delight.

Outside the ancient city towers
Await me maidens, sweet and gay,
With colored robes and gorgeous flowers
They tempt me from my mate astray,
But little wife in robes of white
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Another ballad of this period is called:
THE YOUNG RECRUIT.
I climb the bleak and arid peak,
And glance toward home that's far, yet
aligh;
Methinks I hear dear father speak,
Methinks I hear dear father sigh:
Fain for a soldier's life I'd go,
My son is brave; he'll yet come home—
He'll perish not in deadly fight."

I climb the green and verdant hill
And look toward mother's home ground;
Methinks her voice is with me still,
Methinks I hear its gentle sound.
My youngest boy's a fighting gone,
So sleep he now, nor rest by day;
My lad is kind, he'll fain come home,
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I climb the snow-clad mountain high,
Alas! dear brother's cot;
A clear conscience is better than a candle,
To hold with fighting men and rule,
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TRUE LOVE.
An honest and true young maid
Hath pledged her loving troth to me;
She meets me at the castle gate,
I wait the hour with ecstasy.
She brings a dainty sweet blue-bell,
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A young woman noting the word "poet" among the many appellations of the great Li Hung Chang remarked the other day that she could never associate poetry with a Chinese.

"They seem to me so devoid of all 'soul for glory.' I wonder what kind of poetry they write," she added.

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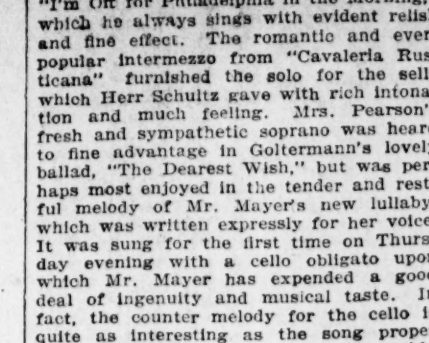
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The following programme will be presented:
Invocation—Dr. J. W. Roberts.
Organ solo—"Fackeltanz," Meyerbeer.
Dr. John P. Campbell.

Another elegant black hat had a facing of white, the white silk and a bandeau of white, striped with steel. The outer trimmings were of black ostrich plumes, about one side, and a paradise plume about the other. The inner lining was of white, and a paradise plume gave the necessary finish.

A stylish walking hat was of black, fancy braided straw with black quills placed up and down the front, while clusters of purple velvet ribbon were placed on the sides.



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Mrs. Dollie Higbee Geppert, Atlanta.

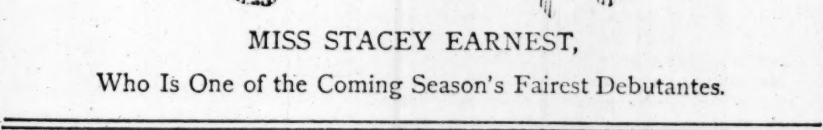
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Grand Fall Opening 

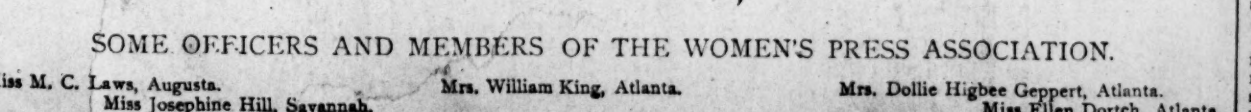
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Latest Parisian Millinery

any of their old Kirkwood friends as possible. Everything from the bouillon to the coffee was served in the most charming style. Toasts were given and speeches made appropriate to the occasion and merriment reigned, yet not without a feeling of sadness, for those who were went to meet

The gubern
tween Govern



Miss Katherine was charming in pale pink and white. Her hair was blonde and styled in a short, wavy bob. She was wearing a long, dark, patterned dress with a high collar and long sleeves. She was standing next to a man in a dark suit and white shirt. The man was looking at her and smiling. They were both looking towards the camera. The background was a simple, light-colored wall.



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Goods must go. The prices we name will do the work. Be on hand promptly Monday morning and every day this week. It means big money to you. Come.

Domestics.	Specials.	Lining.	Hosiery.	Specials.	Notions.	COLORED DRESS GOODS.	Silks.	Silks.	BLACK DRESS GOODS.
1 case yard-wide Fruit of the Loom	58c	Best Skirt Cam- bride made.	27c	5,000 oz. Zephyr, double and single, all shades.	3c	30c all-wool Surah Serges, 38 inches wide.	19c	25c Brocade Satin Duchesse.	69c
Good quality yd. wide Bleaching.	43c	Good quality Waist Lining.	5c	100 doz. All-linen Hemstitched Towels.	10c	75c French Bou- cies, very styl- ish.	39c	54-inch Heavy- weight Camel's Hair Suitings.	19c
Good quality ginghams, checks, plaids.	37c	Gilbert's best Si- lesias, fast col- ors.	9c	10,000 yds. Linen Torchon Laces, 1 1/2 to 2 inch-wide.	2c	25c Brocade Si- cilians, all grades.	10c	38-inch All-wool Imperial Serges.	19c
Best made Tur- key red and Indi- go Prints.	37c	40-inch best qual- ity Taffeta.	9c	1 case 40-inch White Sheer Lawn.	5c	30c all-wool Hen- riettas, all col- ors.	19c	30c Quality Hen- riettas, 38 inches wide.	19c
Good grade yard wide Sheeting.	42c	4 yards good Velveten Bind- ing.	5c	5 gross Men's All- silk Hose, Sui- porters.	12c	51 French Boule Suitings, beau- tiful styles.	49c	75c Brocade Silkies, new styles.	39c
Good bleached 10-4 Sheeting.	15c	Best Bunch Bones, guaranteed.	5c	40 pieces Curtain Swisses, 40 inches wide.	10c	50 Novelty Suits, new effects, worth \$5 to \$8.	\$2.98	75c very fine Vic- toria Serge, 48 inches wide.	39c

We are preparing to open the best Cloak and Suit Parlor in the City. New Goods Arriving Daily.

E. M. BACCH & CO. 37 WHITEHALL. E. M. BACCH & CO.

SCANDAL OF A STATE

Review of the Workings of South
Carolina's Dispensary.

PROVED VERY UNPROFITABLE

Recent Exposure of Corruption Among
High Officials Is Humiliating.

WHERE HIGH LICENSE PROVED SUCCESSFUL

Case of Walterboro Cited—Many Citi-
zens Favor This Mode of Dealing
with the Liquor Question.

Columbia, S. C., September 18.—(Special.)
The South Carolina dispensary system has been in operation for a little over three years. It has been watched with keenest interest everywhere, as its success alone would be successful, meant much for the betterment of a whisky-drinking population. Within the past week the eyes of Americans have turned to this state, but this was one occasion when South Carolinians did not relish filling the public eye. The waning of one's soiled linen in public is never pleasant, but to Carolinians who have prided themselves on their spotless habiliments, the process has been peculiarly humiliating.

Beginning a few months after the dispensary law went into effect, there were stories of shortages in county dispensaries, but the verification of them at that time was impossible; there had been such strong antagonism to the system that its friends considered it best to condone or at least shield from public view the shortcomings of a few officials. But in time the grand jury became aware of this condition, and once in a while they would report shortages to the courts, and now a defalcation generally gets to the public. These, however, were considered local matters and were not heard of beyond the limits of the state, but this week a different phase has been shown by the dispensary system, as a system, when the charges with which the air has been filled for months and which include all those connected with the institution from governor down to liquor drummers, have been taken under consideration by the board of control, which, after hearing the evidence, discussed the same for four hours in secret session and then withheld a verdict. Now, when a people see their governor, United States senator, secretary of state, liquor commissioner and sundry minor officials who have had anything to do with the dispensary, charged with filling their pockets with money; when they see the governor of the state put upon the stand to swear that he is innocent of the charge; when they hear him declare that for many months he has believed the dispensary officials were dishonest; but that he could obtain no positive proof; when they see the moral tone of the community has reached such a state that charges against high personages, which a few years ago would have called for libel suits, if not for a load of lead, are passed unnoticed; when several papers in the state editorially speak of the governor as a thief; when these things are considered, it is time for the former staunch advocates of the dispensary to calmly review its history, compare the bright promises with the reality, weigh its good effects against the evil, and then decide dispassionately and impartially whether it is worth the cost. After doing this, over South Carolina in attendance upon political meetings and endeavoring to obtain a true idea of the place the dispensary occupies in the public mind. It is my opinion that 15,000 of its 54,000 strong advocates in 1892, are now more than willing to do away with it, and that was before the revelations of the latest scandal. Could the prejudices and feeling between the factions be entirely eliminated and a test vote taken on the question of dispensary or local option, the latter would carry this state by a substantial majority.

History of the Dispensary.
Impartial review of the dispensary and its history is the duty of the dispensary in this state—those arguments which may be considered as derogatory to the system—I have heard made by men who are among the staunchest reformers in the state and who, until very recently, were ardent advocates of the sale of liquor by the government.

The gubernatorial campaign of 1892 between Governor Tillman and ex-Governor

Shepard was made on the one issue of dispensary or license. The state up to that time had been under a local option law, and in a good many counties there was prohibition. In several of the smaller towns where liquor was sold by permission of the people, high license was enforced and it worked admirably. The town of Walterboro, Colleton county, may be taken as an example. This was formerly like a western border town. Under a state law the town was permitted to license bars, but the county was declared "dry." The town charged but a small liquor tax and there were half a dozen "joints." Where disorder and rowdiness prevailed, while almost no revenue was realized, and from them the town derived \$1,000 revenue, which practically paid the municipal expenses. Besides maintaining order in the town it was necessary that the saloons paying so high a license should get all the trade, and as a consequence the blind tigers for some time were forced to close up. This was the situation there when the dispensary came, and while drunkenness has certainly not been reduced, the town loses five-sixths of its revenue. While this handsome showing was made in Walterboro, in Charleston, Columbia and some other towns low license gave the whisky men great power, and it proved a curse.

Voted in a Separate Box.
During the campaign in 1892 the prohibitionists asked that they be permitted to vote in a separate box for prohibition, claiming that the majority of voters in the state were in favor of prohibition. This was allowed, and a small majority of the votes cast were for prohibition; but this had no weight with the legislature. Governor Tillman declared himself in favor of prohibition, but he was practically a free trader, and in a message to the general assembly demonstrated from the histories of those communities where prohibition had been tried, such as Iowa and Maine, that the system never had been a success and never could be so long as any considerable portion of the people were opposed to it and willing that the law should be violated. It could not be enforced, he said, without the aid of an extensive constabulary, which could not be maintained, because the people would not submit to a direct tax for that purpose. He said here, parenthetically, that the experience of the dispensary would indicate that even with a little standing army of constables, costing the state \$50,000 a year, prohibition cannot be enforced in those localities in this state where the people are opposed to it. With the metropolitan police in Charleston, supplemented by a squad of state constables constantly at work there are probably four times as many places where liquor is sold as there are dispensaries. And in Columbia, there are three dispensaries and eight or ten "blind tigers." And it is so almost everywhere.

Tillman's Compromise.
But to return to Governor Tillman. After arguing against the possibility of maintaining a state of dryness in South Carolina he recommended to the legislature the passage of the dispensary law "as a compromise for prohibition." Glowing pictures had been drawn of the future of this state under such a system. Legislators were just at this time being harassed by their constituents at the failure to reduce taxation from the mark reached under the old regime previous to 1890, and in the dispensary they saw what was considered a bright opportunity to not only reduce the taxes but eliminate one-half the annual burdens on the people. Governor Tillman and his allies' lieutenants figured dispensary profits after the first year would be, at the lowest figure, \$500,000 per annum. The arguments against the employment of spies, as constables were then called, were answered by the declaration that in a short time, when it was seen that the dispensary had come to stay, opposition to it would cease and the constables could be withdrawn, thus removing an irritating feature and increasing the state's revenue by nearly \$500,000. The legislature advanced the dispensary board, composed of the governor, secretary of state and comptroller general, \$50,000 out of the state treasury as a working capital. Business

was begun on August 1, 1892, with a stock of goods costing over \$100,000—the state over the M. C. Wick Distilling Company over \$50,000 at one time.
Before going further it may be best to see how those early expectations have turned out. What kind of a "compromise for prohibition" has the dispensary been? When, in a little state like this, with so many counties bordering on North Carolina and Georgia, across whose lines whisky flows so freely, the dispensary authorities can contract for whisky by the hundred carload lots, and when the 5 per cent. profit was introduced, which has become popular. After taking off two profits for the state and for the town and county—this stuff is sold for 25 cents a pint. It is said to be chemically pure, but its effect upon consumers is something astonishing. The public says: "When the dispensary authorities were twitted with putting this poor grade of whisky on sale the reply was that the people demanded a cheaper whisky and that the dispensary had to compete with blind tigers."
Made Dry Counties Wet.
Again, has the spirit of local option, which was always recognized in this state, been encouraged by this "compromise on prohibition"? This "great moral institution," as it was designated at one time? Far from it. Under the license system there were many counties which were dry, dry in name and in fact, because public opinion was opposed to the sale of liquor in any manner. Now, when the dispensary law was passed it was provided that local option should prevail in those prohibition counties and that the people of a town should decide whether they would have liquor. But under this provision comparatively few dispensaries were established, and in order to make money there must be a larger field. So another legislative body has been called, and the people, upon signing a petition, to obtain the establishment of dispensaries. In vain the inhabitants protested. Counties where liquor had not been sold for many years had dispensaries established in them. In the case of York county, Rock Hill and Yorkville are its chief towns. They have again refused to have a dispensary established within the limits, and not enough freeholders would sign a petition for one to enable the state to put one there. What was done? A railroad station, called Tithard, containing a store and two or three houses half way between Rock Hill and Yorkville was incorporated and its "inhabitants," voting for a dispensary, one was put there in a prohibition county.
Are there less "whisky murders than formerly? Have the courts less work on the criminal docket? This does not show. If the purity of the liquor has been benefited, where has the improvement been shown? The dispensary system, therefore, has not reduced crime, drunkenness or the use of liquor. It has expanded rather than contracted the use of intoxicants, as no towns where liquor was formerly sold under the license system are now dry, while dry towns then now have dispensaries.
Did a Losing Business.
Now, as to the profit feature. Three legislatures have tinkered at the law. The object has always been to get out of the way of the United States courts and to make more money. Instead of reducing taxation, however, more money was collected from the people last year, as was generally admitted on the stump. The state treasury was advanced \$100,000 out of the treasury—and that was all. Yet the state has seized and confiscated anywhere between \$200,000 and \$500,000 worth of liquor that did not cost it a cent. The greater part of this was bottled and sold through the dispensary. The state is not a party to the cheating to be adulterated, was disposed of to whisky dealers in Georgia, who possibly resold it to South Carolina blind tigers. Where has the profits come from? There is none.
Have the constables, after three years of work, made this law any more acceptable to the people, and are its supporters in-

creasing? Both these propositions would seem to be answered in the negative, from the fact that the constabulary force has increased instead of diminished. The dispensary for the first two years of its existence was opposed only by the conservative faction; all reformers were its friends. That is not the case now, and the criticism of the institution on the following grounds are made by some of the staunchest reformers.

Played Its Part in Politics.
A political machine. There is no question that the dispensary has been, and is in politics. It was so stated on the stump by reformers and not denied. Governor Evans himself declared that to try and take it out of politics he recommended to the legislature that the institution be put in the hands of men who were not state officials. But the governor still retains the power to appoint and remove liquor constables and these men, with the dispensaries, throw their strength and influence in every election. They are conspicuous leaders at the polls, as an irritant and subject for constant discussion. The dispensary will never be acceptable to the people of this state as a whole. As already indicated it has lost ground instead of becoming stronger in public sentiment. It is always regarded by thousands as a bloodstained. From the time of its break at Darlington, when the militia of the state was called out and martial law was declared, there have been clashes between constables and citizens in which the lives of upward of twenty men have been sacrificed, and many of the casualties for a dozen "battles" in Cuba.

Litigation.
From the beginning the state has been involved in litigation. The strong hand of the federal government has checked the violation of the interstate commerce law, and the state is now in the hands of the United States supreme court, which may decide the law to be unconstitutional in that a state cannot monopolize any mercantile business to the exclusion of her citizens.

Metropolitan Police.

The putting of this system upon Charleston, where "blind tigers" were not supposed to exist, has always been a sore disappointment to those who expected to be relieved of taxation. As a matter of fact the dispensary has been a loss to the people of the state, for the cities and towns have not realized nearly so much from their share of the profits as they did from the license system. The state dispensary sells the liquor to county dispensaries at an advance on the original cost to cover expenses and profit. The dispensary adds another profit before selling to the consumer. Out of that profit they pay themselves and their expenses and the remainder is divided equally between the town and county. It has often occurred that these latter get nothing. It is often asked, "How much longer will the dispensary live, and at its demise will we have prohibition or high license with local option?"

During the constitutional convention last fall it was attempted to make the dispensary a constitutional institution. This could not be carried. The friends of the dispensary, which then was weakening, to strengthen it with the friends of more liberal education and also with the patrons of common schools, proposed that the profits should be paid over to the school fund. This was done. On the strength of that it was declared that should the people of the state vote against the dispensary, saloons should not again be opened, but that persons might be licensed to sell liquor in packages of not less than a half-pint. So it stands that unless the people voting on a constitutional amendment overrule that provision, there will be no more "counter trade" in this state.

Prohibitionists Against Dispensary.
Prohibitionists first favored the dispensary. Now they are fighting it. Yet, when the dispensary is dead prohibition will not succeed. The state is not for prohibition. The vote in 1892 was not a majority of the people, and besides, many who voted for prohibition then were not in favor of it, but preferred it to the dispensary. Then the leading reformers are all on record as to the impossibility of prohibition. Prohibitionists are now considered as a relic of a former era. It is possible to enforce such a law have had an opportunity to learn by the experience of the dispensary that a law against the sale of liquor cannot be enforced where there are sufficient numbers of purchasers to make the trade profitable. They have seen that it is public sentiment and not acts of legislation which enforces or make null liquor laws. Then the people will be unlikely to wish to try another experiment.
The dispensary will live for two years longer. The legislature for that period has already been elected, and its members are not likely to pull the dispensary down without a public warrant for that action, when cannot be given before the next election. It is possible that under a new management and if no further scandals develop, it may live out the century, but that is unlikely. Whenever it goes, however, local option with high license will come. There has always been a strong sentiment in favor of high license in this state, and local option, until the dispensary came, was recognized by the people as a fundamental democratic principle. In the primary held three weeks ago, Mr. Harrison, who was a candidate for governor, and who expressed himself in favor of local option, received 15,000 votes, although Mr. Elber, the successful candidate, was very popular with both factions, and is a local option man, but did not make that an issue. While many thousands of local option people voted for Elber, Harrison's vote indicated how strongly a great many people feel in regard to that subject.
The change is not made in the constitution by amendment, so that saloons of the old style may succeed the dispensaries. The license of individuals to sell liquor in bottles, will undoubtedly be made sufficiently high to keep the business in the hands of responsible men. Low license will never return in this state, while high license is the only system which has given satisfaction to all respectable classes, when it has been given a trial, as exemplified in the case of Walterboro.

The dispensary is too heavy a load for any party to carry, and I believe three-fourths of its nominal supporters would be glad of an excuse to perpetually put an end to an unsatisfactory experiment and launch the state on the safe, profitable and respectable middle road of high license when local option permits the sale of liquor.

W. J. GONZALES.

PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE USED.

The Days of the Old-Time Passport Are Numbered.

Perhaps the bulky old passport has had its best day. In its stead the identification book is now growing in public favor, according to the New York Herald. While passports were intended for identification they did not always identify. The mere verbal description filled in by the owner, and the copy of the same made by a clerk in the state department was sufficient exact for ordinary occasions, but not for extraordinary ones. And the wise tourist prepares for both.
Travelers who are not equipped with any language but their own under the passport system can be exposed to many petty annoyances, particularly in the more unfrequented paths of Spain and Russia. They may have trouble in securing mail addresses to them or in cashing money and express orders. And instances are by no means infrequent where travelers have been absolutely stranded for lack of funds which were even then waiting for them at some provincial postoffice, and they were sacrificed to the elaborate scruples of some local official. The passport system is a relic of the past. The state department will come up for consideration this winter in Washington. Most of the European countries have successfully tried the system. France and Italy were the pioneers in the movement and have shown no desire to return to earlier methods.
The book of identification is a small passport book volume of a size convenient for the pocket. It may be purchased at any postoffice at an outlay equivalent to 10 cents. The inner side of the cover is placed a photograph of the holder, then firmly in place and fastened by a sealed ribbon. To this is attached the signature of the holder. On the page opposite the cover is a declaration signed by the post-office official who originally sold the book, attesting the genuineness of the signature, the making of which, of course, he must witness and the correctness of the likeness as set forth by the photograph.
The book following contains the usual verbal description familiar to the holder of passports, consisting of details as to eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, chin, hair, coloring, height, weight and particular marks or scars.
It contains also a declaration to the effect "on presentation of this book and the signing of a receipt any postoffice is required to deliver to the holder all mail matter addressed to him." It is imperative that the signature on the receipt should correspond with that of the book, and the better the photograph the easier the hard part of the photo-trotter.

The salt business in Michigan has swollen from the manufacture in 1890 of 4,000 barrels to 2,867,286 in 1895.

The estimated capacity of the 112 firms now engaged in the manufacture of salt in this state is 5,500,000 barrels per year.

have been found invaluable with us for purposes of identification, particularly in case of accident. While we do not, as in France, compel citizens to provide themselves with these books, we heartily encourage the idea.
M. Bruwaert, the French consul, is an enthusiastic advocate of the system. "How did we exist so long without it is what I continually ask myself," said he. "Oh, yes, with us it is required that every citizen of twenty-one years possess one of these books, and the change of address must be recorded at the nearest postoffice.
"In accidents they are invaluable, and the police could not work without them."
But it is to the great American traveling public to whom the book identification will chiefly appeal.

HOW SALT IS MINED.

The Methods Employed at the Michigan Salt Springs.

From The Detroit Free Press.
The existence of salt springs in the lower peninsula of Michigan was known to the Indians long prior to the advent of the white men in the country, and was resorted to by both Indians and wild animals. So well known was this fact of the presence of salt springs that the general government was made aware of the same by the act of admission of Michigan into the union, the state was authorized to select two sections of salt land, or land where the presence of saline springs indicated the occurrence of salt deposits. On the organization of the geological survey the state geologist, Dr. Douglas Houghton, made an examination with the view to the selection of these lands, and in 1858 reported the results of his examination. Still these examinations were limited to surface indications, and no extended experiments were made to probe the coast far below the surface.
However, borings were finally undertaken in several localities, resulting generally in such a good measure of success as to stimulate still further the state geologist, such gratifying results, especially in the Saginaw valley, that in 1859 the first company was organized for the manufacture of salt, since which period this industry has reached its present stupendous proportions, adding greatly to the wealth and reputation of the state, and the region in which the business is carried on.
The origin of these deposits is not known; the surface deposits are so far beneath the surface depth their saline property there is no apparent means of determining, nor is the boundary of the surface known, which which the brine wells of the state are found. The Michigan salt group has a wide extent in the state, though thus far the greatest success has been in the Saginaw valley. Where the lowest horizon is found to be the strongest, greatest in quantity and of the purest quality. The reason that salt wells in the Saginaw valley have proved to be more valuable than elsewhere, it is the region in which the greatest depression occurs. The salt group here lies at a depth reaching to more than a thousand feet below the surface of the lake. At what depth below the surface of the lake this brine is found the writer is unable to state. Of one thing there is an apparent certainty, that the supply of the brine is inexhaustible. The extent to which the manufacture of salt in Michigan may be carried on is one of cost and demand. The brine may be assumed as existing in quantity far in excess of our ability to diminish it.
Of the two modes of securing the evaporation of solar or artificial heat, the latter is the method mainly resorted to in the Saginaw valley. Solar evaporation is effected by exposing the brine in shallow wooden vats. Such vats as are used are about eighteen feet square and six inches deep. They are supported on posts about the ground and are provided with a roof which is readily moved on the vats or off from them to cover the brine from the rain or to expose it to the sun, as required. The process is begun in March, and the contents removed in July, the product of the second tilling is taken out the first of September, and the third and final removal occurs the last of October. The annual product of a single salt vat of this size is fifty bushels.
A kettle block contains fifty or sixty kettles not close together and in rows enclosed in stone work or brick work. A hauler draws a chain of kettles by opening a lateral spout. When 70 per cent of the water has been drawn away, the salt is dipped out into a bucket or sieve to allow the water to run out of it, after which it is emptied into a bin, where, after a sufficient time—about two weeks—it is ready to be put into barrels. But the greatest advance in the way of cheapening the cost of salt production has been achieved by the removal of the kettles from the vats, and for this purpose the exhaust steam of the great mills in the Saginaw region is used. Pans are also made use of.
Pans block consisting of a "setter" pan, and a "picker" pan, are placed in a building. The brine is drawn from the setter into the pan, to the bottom of which the fire is drawn, and the evaporation very rapid, and causing the salt to form continuously.
The salt business in Michigan has swollen from the manufacture in 1890 of 4,000 barrels to 2,867,286 in 1895.
The estimated capacity of the 112 firms now engaged in the manufacture of salt in this state is 5,500,000 barrels per year.

Continued from Sixth Page.

Mrs. J. N. Cook, at 265 Houston street. Miss Cook, now Mrs. Wawock, is one of Atlanta's most charming and accomplished young ladies, and she has many friends in the city. Mr. Wawock is a well-known young man of New York. The happy couple will be at home to their friends at 48 Haverston street.

The many friends of Dr. Robert Loch will regret to learn that he is very ill with typhoid fever at his home in Atlanta.

Miss Ethel McConico, who has been a guest at the home of Mr. Willie Reagan, left for New York yesterday, where she goes to complete her education at a fashionable boarding school.

Miss Sarah C. Vreeland, of New Orleans, is in the city, the guest of Miss Ida Apple.

Miss Jennie May and Ethel Burke have returned from Charleston, S. C., where they spent the summer.

Mr. Harry Ergman, of Charleston, is visiting his uncle, Mr. W. B. Burke, 49 W. Cain street.

Certain trade-marks and names on silver and china are always looked at with pleasure and with a feeling that the possessor has the genuine article. The same thing applies to salt-glazed ware—the woman who owns an expensive piece made by the Lehigh Glass Co. looks with satisfaction at the name Libbey, with a sword under it, cut in that piece.

Miss Alice Lee Martin, of Sandersville, has been spending several weeks at Atlanta, visiting Mrs. Charles Daniel, returned home yesterday, to the regret of many warm friends she made while in this city.

Local salesman sold Lettuce Cream and Lettuce Cream Soaps to retail and consumer. Liberal commission will be given. Territory—Lettuce Cream, 114 Fifth avenue, New York.

Miss Nora Eavenson

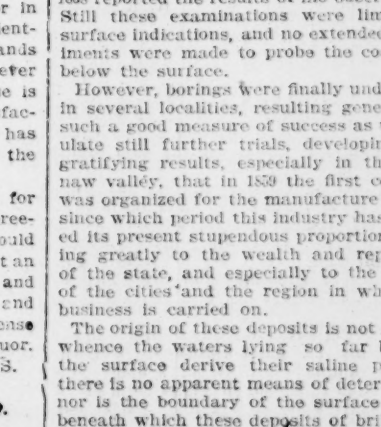
Has returned from her summer vacation fully prepared to meet the demand of all her customers, 32 Gilmer street.

They Are the People.

The people of Atlanta know a good thing when they come in contact with the same. That is the reason why the saloons at Ivy street always have such a splendid patronage. There is not two gentlemen in Atlanta better known than Messrs. Harrison and Herren. Their success is attributed to the quality of the goods and the manner in which they execute all business. Their stable, at 25 Ivy street, is first-class in every particular, with a daily increase of patronage.

"No Cross of Gold, No Crown of Thorns."

The sentiment uttered by Bryan in the impassioned speech which secured his nomination for the presidency by the democratic convention, and used since as the slogan of the democratic campaign, beautifully illustrated in this button.



The cross is of gold, resting upon a bark ground of white enamel and surrounded by the lettering in black. The button is graphically illustrative of the sentiment opposed to the single gold standard in an original, striking way, and is an ornament to any lapel. Price 10 cents. A limited number of samples will be sent for 7 cents each. Agents can make big profits by selling these buttons. Price per dozen 50 cents; per hundred \$5.

Bryan and Watson, Bryan and Sewall and Bryan buttons at same price. Bryan buttons 30 cents each. Campaign Bow and Button



We show new model Fall Shirt Waists as per cut herewith—with detached white collars—made of flannel, in navy blue or black—just the garment for service—all sizes.

\$1.75 Each.

Same Waist, made of black or changeable Taffeta Silk, with white detached collars, full bishop sleeves, all sizes.

\$5.00 Each.

Skirt is made of the new small plaids—now so popular—is cut in the latest Fall shape, good width, and comes in assorted patterns; the value will surprise you, at

\$5.00 Each.

Also a silk finished Brocade Brilliantine Skirt, stylish cut and handsome designs—a very special skirt, at

\$5.00 Each.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

Although it is a fact that we sell our goods cheaper than other stores, it is also a fact that we carry as fine goods as are sold anywhere. For all around desirability this stock is the peer of any in the south.

The best fabrics of the English, Scotch, German and American weaves are shown on our counters, and our assortment includes the best obtainable from \$5.00 yard down to 25c yard.

Novelty Suits, a specially select line, one of a sort for people who like exclusive styles.

Metal Broche Novelties, choice materials that catch the light with such beautiful effect, all the good color combinations, 46 inches wide, \$1.25 yard.

Zebeline Illume, one of the choicest of the new materials, showing lovely color combinations, 48 inches wide, \$1.50 yard.

Silk Shot Eplingline, all the sought for shades, \$1.25 yard.

Illuminated Mohair Boucle, in a number of different weaves, the leading material of the season, \$1.00 yard.

Real Scotch Suitings, a few people only know how to appreciate these materials, elegant showing, at \$2.00 yard.

Imitation Scotch Suitings, splendid assortment, from 50c yard up.

Canava Suitings, the prettiest solid color material of the year, 48 inches wide, \$1.00 yard.

Victoria Broadcloth, as good as any cloth ever sold in this country for \$1.00 yard, black and every color, special price 75c yard.

All wool Habit Cloth, 54 inches wide, all shades, 30c yard.

Crepe Covert mixed Suitings, a very choice and very desirable material, 44 inches wide, 75c yard.

All wool Storm Serge, 38 inches wide, black and all colors, 35c yard.

NEW BLACK GOODS.

Half a hundred different fabrics manufactured by the famous Priestley establishment. This, together with the best things that we could pick from dozens of other good makers, comprise the strongest Black Goods department in the Southern States.

42-inch Mohair Figured Granite Cloths \$1.00 yard.

50-inch Boucle Cloth, showing raised figures on a fancy ground, 50 inches wide, \$1.25 yard.

Canvas Suiting, 50 inches wide, \$1.25 yard.

Finetta Cloth, showing a rough Boucle diagonal effect, 54 inches wide, 85c yard.

Priestley's Mohair Figured Satin Berber, assorted designs, 75c yard.

Priestley's Eudora Cloth \$1.00 yard.

Priestley's Drap de Alma \$1.25 yard.

NEW FALL SILKS.

Always a strong department with us. This season far and away better than ever before. Special attention has been given to evening Silks, and the line comprises a splendid assortment from 30c to \$5 yard.

Special lot Taffeta Silks, in almost any sort of figured effect that could be wished for, bought at a clearing sale in ends, and to be sold at 50c and 75c yard. Every piece worth double the price asked.

Plain and Glace Taffetas, now so good, complete line of shades, at 75c and 85c yard.

Moire Velour, in light and dark shades, for day and evening wear, soft finish, and making a lovely evening or day dress, price \$1 yard.

27-inch Black Satin Duchess, heavy quality and fine Satin face, grade always sold at \$1.50 yard, special opening price here 98c yard.

27 inch all Silk Black Taffeta, sold the world over at \$1.00 yard, special D. T. & D. price, 75c yard.

27-inch China Silk, the real imported article, black and every possible shade, 50c yard.

Black Brocade Satins, Gros Grains and Gros de Londres, all the new designs, large figures a feature, 98c to \$2 yard.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS.

Of the famous Faultless make. Big lot just in Friday, fresh from the factory, and including all sizes. The kind with handsomely embroidered and beading, trimmed fronts and collars, made of good cotton, cut full length and liberal sizes. Embroidery comes in all white or any color desired. For this lot only of 25 dozen, we name a price of

39c Each

This item is but an example of hundreds of other things now on sale in Men's Furnishing Goods department. Location left of Whitehall street entrance.

ALL SHOES

From this store are reliable Shoes. This may be depended on, and the D. T. & D. name is back of every pair.

Women's bright Dongola Button Shoes, cloth and kid tops, common sense, opera and pointed toes, \$2 value, \$1.50.

Women's soft Kid Button Shoes, any style toe, \$3 value, \$2.

Women's Vici Kid Button Shoes, cloth and Kid tops, common sense and pointed toes, \$3.50 value, \$2.50.

Women's French Kid hand sewed Shoes, light and heavy soles, all the new lasts, \$4 Shoes, \$3.

Men's Calf hand sewed Lace and Congress Shoes, \$3 Shoes, \$2.

Men's Calf hand sewed Lace and Congress Shoes, calf lined, five styles of toes, \$5 value, \$3.50.

Misses School Shoes, best Dongola stock, pointed toes, patent tip, extension soles, sizes 12 to 1 1/2, \$1.25. Same Shoe, sizes 8 1/2 to 11 1/2, \$1.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison,

.... Importing Retailers

61 Whitehall Street,

42 to 50 S. Broad.

..All Stocks Now in Shape..

— FOR FALL BUSINESS —

New Cloaks, New Dress Goods, New Shoes, New Suits, New Gloves, New Carpets, New Underwear, New Cotton Stuffs—a Store full from end to end of attractive Merchandise at popular prices.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 21st, 22d and 23rd.

The public cordially invited to inspect my stock of

FRENCH PATTERN HATS, BONNETS AND NOVELTIES

Also designs of my own workroom.

O. A. BAKER,
IN DOUGLAS, THOMAS & DAVISON'S, 61 WHITEHALL ST.

Cotton Outings.

New Fall styles, handsome line of patterns; same as shown most places at 12 1/2c yard. Fall of '96 price, 9c yd.

Gambria Plaids.

Plaid in perfect imitation of the wool plaids, rich effects, double width; 5c yard

Staple Gingham.

Small, medium and large checks, 4c yard

Indigo Prints

fall styles, 4c yd

Cachmire Silk.

Lovely styles new designs; best fabric in the market in this line; 12 1/2c yard

Cotton Flannel.

Regular 10c grade, heavy fleecy, 8 1/2c yd

Sea Island.

Yard wide; best grade ever sold at 5c yard

Wamsutta

Domestic Bleached, 5 to 20 yard lengths 7 1/2c yard

Bed Spreads.

Full double bed size, flannel pattern, \$1.00 each

Hemmed Sheets.

81x90 size, \$1.00 pair; 90x90 size, \$1.10

Pillow Cases.

Hemmed ready for use, to match sheets 45x36, 25c pair

Chenille Covers.

Yard square; fringed all round; fast selling price 25c each

SWELL TAILOR SUITS.



We opened Friday and Saturday a line of the swellest Tailor Suits ever shown in this country. The line will be a surprise to Atlanta. Suits produced by the finest designers in the land.

Illuminated Camel's Hair Suits, up to date cuts, lined throughout with changeable Glace Taffeta.

Frosted Covert Cloth Suits, material just out, braided military effects, high collars, straight fronts, silk lined throughout, new greens, new purples, new blues, etc.

Fly Front Suits of plain and rough materials, Silk or Percale lined.

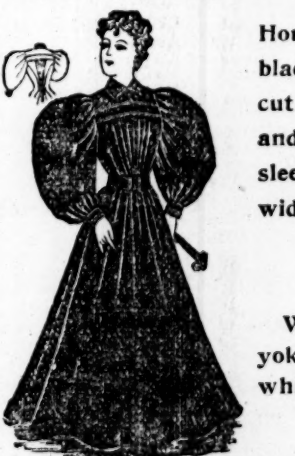
Black and Blue Cheviot Serge Suits, for strictly fine trade, lined all through with Taffeta Silk.

People who have never found Tailor Suits to please them are specially invited to see our '96 fall line.

◆ POPULAR PRICED SUITS. ◆

Our lines at \$5 to \$10 are specially good all the year round, and weights suitable for all the year round.

HOUSE WRAPPERS.



House Wrapper of best grade Prints, Indigo, black and white and Fancy Prints, made as per cut here shown, with a row of braiding front and back, braid on belt and cuffs, full bishop sleeves, lawn lined to waist, cut full length and width, a sale of 10 dozen

Only at 95c each

Wrappers made with full ruffled Shoulders, yoke outlined with braid in black grounds with white figures, Indigos and fancy prints,

93c each

SEPARATE SKIRTS.



We have some specially interesting prices which we mention below, but first we want to call attention to a limited line of very fine Skirts, all Silk lined, fine Percale lined, in Crystal, Ottoman, Satin Brocades, Brocade Mohairs, Scotch Plaids, Novelty Mixtures, etc., made by the best talent in the country. Prices from

\$1.50 to \$10 each

All wool navy blue and black Serge Skirts, lined and interlined, Velveteen bound, four and a quarter yards wide, \$5 each.

New style Plaid Skirt, fine wool and Mohair material, latest cut, latest style Plaids, \$10 each.

Silk Figured Mohair Skirts, latest fall cut, large figures, nicely lined, bound and stiffened, \$5 each.

THE BARGAIN OF THE YEAR: Figured Mohair Skirts, 144 inches wide, lined all through and Velveteen bound, made up in all lengths so that we can fit anybody, a better Skirt than you often see for double the money, \$2.50 each.

The Waist worn by this lady we show in Black Taffeta and Surah Silk, in Black Figured Taffeta Silk and in all the new shades of Glace Taffetas, all lined and boned, with new plaited soft collar and belt, new fall sleeves, and far and away the best garment ever sold for the money, sizes 32 to 40,

\$5.00 Each

The Skirt here shown is of new fall style, navy blue or black, all wool Serge, cut proper shape, four and a quarter yards wide, lined all through and Velveteen bound, lengths and waist sizes for everybody,

\$5.00 Each

Out of town people, send bust measure for Waists and Waist and Skirt length for Skirts.



SILK WAISTS.

SKIRT AND BASQUE STYLES.

Silk Shirt Waists, with detachable Collars, in changeable Gloria Silk, \$3.90 each.

All Silk Taffeta Shirt Waists, in black, green, brown and changeable Taffeta, all the popular shades, with Collars of white Linen or of same material, best line in the country, \$5.00 each.

Shirt Waists in new fall basque styles, with plaited belt and pleated new style collar, in plain and figured Taffeta, in Glace Taffeta, changeable, best shades, all lined and boned, \$5.00 each.

FLANNEL WAISTS.

Shirt Waists of black and navy, all wool Flannel, yoke back, full front, white Linen Collars, September price \$1.75 each.

Braided Flannel Waists, assorted Collars, very effective, and just the thing for service, \$3.50 each.

PLAID WOOL WAISTS.

Beautiful designs, new cut, white Linen Collars, all sizes, \$3.90 each.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Selected specially for Atlanta trade by the head of our Dressmaking department. Just such Trimmings as the styles require. The right things in all the different kinds.

CARPETS. CASH OR CREDIT.

"RELIABLE" in every sense are the D. T. & D. Carpets. The assortment is nearer perfection than ever, and the prices—well, see the Carpets, the prices and terms shall be satisfactory and liberal.

The D. T. & D. private patterns of VELVETS, AXMINSTERS and BRUSSELS are the talk of every housekeeper who has seen them.

Selling last season's patterns of Axminsters, Moquettes and Brussels at 85c, 75c, 65c, 55c yard.

A beautiful range of patterns Tapestry Brussels 50c yard.

More of those 25c yard Ingrains. They are heavy, pretty and are very economical.

All wool filled Ingrains, same texture and weight as best Ex-Super all wool, 35c yard.

CHENILLE PORTIERES.

Big line all colors, new patterns and fringes, full size and length, red, tan, blue and brown, \$2.50 pair.

LACE CURTAINS.

Another arrival of splendid values Irish Point Lace Curtains, Scotch Net Lace Curtains, Guipure Lace Curtains, Madras Lace Curtains. That housekeepers may remember well this week we offer exceptional values in above.

The IRISH POINTS are specially desirable this season. With graceful and elaborate embroidery and fine Net, the prices are remarkably low. The values are really double. \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.50 the pair.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 3 1/2 yards long, 54 and 60 inches wide, beautiful designs and washable qualities, real value \$1.50, the pair \$1.

Closing about 15 lines of one and two pairs alike of Lace Curtains, value from \$2.50 to \$8.00, at half price—\$1.25 to \$4.00 pair.

MATTING.

The best Matting in the world is now being sold by D. T. & D. at 25c yard by the roll. Six different patterns.

See our Linen Warp Mattings at 15c yard by the roll.

Big lot remnant Matting—great Bargains. Half price buys them now—5c yard, 10c yard and 12 1/2c yard.

WINDOW SHADES.

The best Scotch-Holland Shades, on Hartshorn Rollers, 3x6 feet, complete; 50c.

We can now fill orders on special sizes, made to order, from 50c up. Opaque Shades, handsome decorations, plain, fringed or lace trimmed, 35c, 40c, 50c.

Special Dado Shades, 3x6 feet, mounted on spring rollers, 20c.

RUGS.

Have carried over from the summer season about 50 large size Japanese Rugs. These prices will close them quickly; 6x9 feet, \$4.00; 7x10.6, \$5.00.

Heavy all wool Ingrain reversible made Rugs, samples, 30x63, 50c. Same, 36x45, 30c.

30
PAGES

L. XX

SILK

DEPARTMENT

63 pieces assort

SHOT

TAFFETA

SILKS

For Waists, Blouses, Dresses.

21 Different

Changeable

Combinations

69c Yd

Worth 1 Dol

NOVELTY

All

Dress Goods

49 Cents Yd

All Wool

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\$1.25 Yd

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SILK
DEPARTMENT

63 pieces assorted
SHOT
TAFFETA
SILKS—
For Waists,
Blouses,
Dresses.
21 Different
Changeable
Combinations.
69c Yd
Worth 1 Dollar.

KEELY CO.

◆ OPENING OF ADVANCED STYLES ◆
HIGH CLASS AUTUMN NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES READY IN—
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS AND WRAPS.

SILK
DEPARTMENT

Will Show
MONDAY
50 pieces
HIGH GRADE
PRINTED
TAFFETAS
In Autumn
Colorings.
75c Yd
Worth 1 Dollar.

All Departments Monday.

Dress Goods Are Ready.

- 49 Cents Yard—
All Wool Suitings, 54 inches wide, small checks,
invisible plaids, rough effects.
- 69 Cents Yard—
New weave Fancies, imported Novelty, blue,
green combinations.
- 83 Cents Yard—
One Hundred and Ten Pieces Imported Novelty,
all wool Suitings, Tailor Gown Stuffs.
- 98 Cents Yard—
Shark Skin Coverts, Changeable Broadcloths,
Overshot Skirtings.

Imported Dress Goods.

- \$1.25 Yard—
Basket Plaid, Changeable, Silk and Mohair Fancies,
Mohair Govert Cloths.
- \$1.50 Yard—
Genuine Irish Frieze, Printed Warp Eangle,
French Tailor Suitings.
- \$1.75 Yard—
High Class Persians, Green Warp High Novelty,
Changeable Suitings.
- \$7.49 to \$63.00—
One Hundred Imported Novelty, High Art Suits,
No Two Alike; Exclusive Styles.

Black Goods Novelty.

- 25 Cents Yard—
All Wool Storm Serges, Large Designs Mohair,
46 inch Fine Serges.
- 49 Cents Yard—
Fine Storm Serges, Silk and Wool Novelty, 42
inch Fine Jacquards.
- 98 Cents Yard—
Silk and Wool Fancies, Fancy Bengaline, High
Grade Basket Cloths.
- 39 Cents Yard—
Special—Twenty-eight Pieces assorted Storm
Serges, Wool Diagonals, Jacquard Mohairs.

Silk Specials.

- 75 Cents Yard—
Brocade Taffetas, Evening Taffetas, Skirting Bro-
cades.
- 85 Cents Yard—
Colored Warp Glace, Brocade Gros Grain, New
Stripes Taffetas.
- 98 Cents Yard—
Roman Stripe Glace, Chameleon Fancy Brocades,
Pompadour Suitings.
- \$1.49 Yard—
Brocade Imported Skirtings, Moire Antique Skirt-
ings, Pearl de Soie Suitings.

GREAT SALE OF LINENS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

THREE HOUSEHOLD SPECIALS.

- 100 dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, 22x38
size, assorted borders, all Linen 19c
- 60 dozen full size all Linen Napkins,
worth double if we had Linen to match, doz . . . \$1.25
- Two cases fine Crochet Quilts, full
eleven-quarter size, ready hemmed 98c
- New line Tray Covers and Lunch Cloths to be
on exhibition Monday.

THREE BLEACHED DAMASK SPECIALS MONDAY'S

- Full bleached double Damask, 20 inches
wide, grass bleached 75c
- Eight patterns 72-inch bleached Dam-
ask, full double full, grass bleached 85c
- Finest grass bleached "Queen's Own,"
72-inch double Satin Damask 98c
- 34 Napkins to match all of above.

OUR NEW
Carpet Department

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS FROM ITS VERY BEGINNING.

Sixteen thousand dollars worth of new Carpetings just opened.
The three first requisites in Carpets, Quality, Style, Value, are fully
met in this New Department of our business.

THE NEW CARPET ROOM IS ATTRACTIVE!
THE NEW GOODS JUST OPENED ARE IRRESISTIBLE!
THE NEW PRICES ON CARPETS ARE WITHOUT COMPETITION!

IN CARPETS WE SHOW ONLY NEW COLORINGS!

OUR RUGS ARE ALL UP-TO-DATE PATTERNS!

OUR DRAPERIES ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS!

OUR LACE CURTAINS ARE THE LATEST EFFECTS!

All Goods in Carpet Department Special-Priced for Fall Opening.

—ON EXHIBITION THIS WEEK—

Carpets.

Velvets,
Axminsters,
Body and Tapestry
Brussels.
Borders to match.

Rugs.

Wiltons,
Smyrnas,
Moquettes,
Daghestans
And Japanese Fancies.

Special attention given to contracts for large orders—Estimates cheerfully furnished and
obligations to our customers will be fully met.

GEORGIA'S LARGEST SHOE RETAILERS

KEELY & COMPANY

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY

74 and 76 Whitehall Street.

Our system of selling for strictly cash has
won for us many new customers. They readily see
that we can sell them goods cheaper than the house
who sells on a credit. Each department in our
store is filled with new goods at the lowest prices.

DOMESTIC SPECIALS.

- "Fruit of the Loom" Bleaching, yard
wide; no limit to quantity. 6c
- Best of Indigo Blue Calicoes, 4c
- 6 1/2 cent yard wide Bleaching 5c
- Bleaching that was 7 1/2 c a yard for
per yard 6c
- 4-4 extra heavy Sea Islands, 5c
- Very heavy Drills for 6c
- Cotton Flannel, formerly 7 1/2 c a
yard, now 5c
- 10-4 Bleached Sheetting, 16c
- 10-4 Bleached Pepperell Sheetting, 20c
- Pillow Casing, full width, 10c
- Case of 7 1/2 c yard dark Gingham, 5c
- Domestic and Gingham Checks, 6 1/2 c
goods, now 5c
- Splendid assortment of Dark Out-
ings, yard 5c

TABLE LINENS.

Read these prices, see our Linens
and you will buy of us. We name
prices that can't be duplicated else-
where.

- 39c All-linen, half bleached Table
Damask for 25c
- 2 yards wide Cream Satin Damask,
real value 75c, for this sale, 59c

TABLE LINENS.

- 72 inches wide Bleached Table
Damask, good value at \$1.35
yard, now 98c
- Red Table Linens, oil colors, for 25c
One case \$1 each White Spreads,
each, 59c
- 75 White Spreads, former price of
them was \$1 apiece, now 79c

SILKS.

Our Silk Department is complete
with handsome, new, stylish goods.
How are these prices?
50c Black China Silk, now 39c

SILKS.

- 15 pieces of Black Brocade Silks
and Satins, never sold for less than
\$1 yard, go on sale Monday 75c

SILKS.

- All-silk Black Duchesse Satin, would
be cheap at 75c yard, now 59c

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

- See these goods, and you will see
for yourself that these goods can't
be duplicated elsewhere at our prices.
- 42-inch All-wool French Serge, worth
50c yard, for 39c
- 44-inch Silk-finish Henrietta, the
75c goods, for Monday 50c
- 38-inch All-wool English Serge, 25c

- 45c Pretty Quality Figured Mohairs
for 29c
- 44-inch Silk Figured Novelty Suit-
ings now 59c
- Imported Novelty Dress Goods,
sold elsewhere for \$1.35 yard,
now \$1.00
- \$1 yard Silk Figured Black Dress
Goods, 44 inches wide, now 87c

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Imported Suitings in all the new
shades and different weaves will be
found in this department. We are
showing a handsome line of Dress
Goods in colors from 25c to 75c
per yard.

- 42-inch All-wool Serge, sold else-
where for 50c yard, our price 35c
- All-wool Serge, any shade, 38
inches wide, now 25c

DRESS SKIRTS & HOUSE WRAPPERS

This is a new department we have
added to our store. If we can't
suit you in a skirt (out of stock) will
take your order and have it made
on short notice for very little more
than material will cost.

- DRESS SKIRTS—Handsome Black
Brocade Skirt, lined with moire
percaline and outer lining of fibre
chamois, bound with velvetene
braid and full sweep; really worth
\$7.50, for \$4.98

- Stylish Black Brocade Skirt, 7 gore,
nicely made and bound, would be
cheap at \$3.85, for Monday \$2.50

We are selling an all wool Black
Serge Skirt, lined with fibre cha-
mois, bound with velvetene, for
\$2.50

HOUSE WRAPPERS—Wrappers
made of French Gingham,
worth 98c, for 59c

Best American Indigo Blue Calico
Wrappers, now 75c

- Nice assortment of Wrappers, real
value of them is \$1.23, for
Monday 98c

DOYLIES.

- 75c dozen white, or white with
colored borders, large size Doylies,
at 50c doz
- Napkins and Doylies, were \$1.00
dozen, for this sale, 75c doz

DOYLIES.

- 50 dozen all linen Doylies,
at 25c doz
- Very large size Napkins and Doylies,
would be cheap at \$1.35
dozen, for Monday, \$1.00 doz

TOWELS.

- 500 large size cotton Towels for
Monday, 5c each
- One table of large huck Towels,
slightly damaged, worth 25c each,
for this sale only 15c each

TOWELS.

- 35c knotted fringed Towels will be
sold for 23c
- 15c huck and damask Towels,
now 10c
- See the hemmed huck Towels we
are selling for 12 1/2c

LININGS.

- We will save you 40 per cent on
Linings.
- Best Skirt Cambric, 3 1/2c
- Good Silesia, 10c
- Barred or plain Crinoline, 7c
- Grass Cloth, 7c

LININGS.

- Linen Canvas, 12 1/2c
- Fiber Chamois, 15c
- Wigan, 8c
- Two-faced Percale, 12 1/2c
- Rustle Lining, best quality, 8c
- All other Linings and Findings
sold equally as cheap.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY,

74 and 76 Whitehall Street

FALL NOVELTIES

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AT

M. Rich & Bros.

WE ARE STARTING

The fall business by offering New and Only New
and Desirable Goods far below their actual value.
Since we cannot find words adequate to convey to
the public the magnitude or rare beauty of our Fall
Stock, we will make a visit from you pleasant and
profitable by giving you unusual fall values.

SILK DEPARTMENT
THE GREATEST IN THE SOUTH.

This Department will lead all the Silk Departments of the south.
Silks for all classes, from the King to Peasant, and prices that fear no
equal quotations—all great values.

RICH BLACK SILKS—Brocade Satins, Brocade Taffetas, Brocade
Valoures, Brocade Brilliants, Brocade Lousines, Plain, Striped,
Figured and Embossed Satins, Gros Grains and Taffetas.

COLORED SILKS—Silver and Gold, mixed in with every new
shade of Silk for the fall.

NEW COLORED SILKS—Beautiful and Stylish Pompadour, Mot-
tled, Watered, Brocade, Illuminated, Changeable, for Dresses, Gowns
and Waists for all occasions.

Handsome lot of New Changeable Taffetas for Skirts or Waists.

Dress Trimmings.

Newest of the New.

JETS,
HEAVY LACES,
CHIFFONS, ETC.

VELVETS and TRIMMING SILK.

All New Shades of Silks.

PLAID VELVETS,
CUT VELVETS,
EMBOSSED VELVETS.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

A Department in which we are pre-eminent, and determined to
outsell. We can add nothing that's new to our present fine stock.
From foreign or domestic markets, we have everything that is worth
your attention.

Goods That Are Offered 25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent Less Than Price.

- A lot of Boucle Plaid Cheviots, pretty colorings 49c per yard.
- A lot of Two-Tone Cheviot Novelty 50c per yard.
- 50-inch Imported Wool Boucles, all colors 75c per yard.
- Two-Toned Diagonals for Tailor-Made Suits \$1.25 per yard.
- Covert Cloths for Tailor-Made Suits 90c to \$1.40 per yard.

Persian Matelasse Novelty!

Boucle Plaids! Canvas Cloths, Etc.!

FULL LINE OF SCOTCH PLAIDS OF ALL CLANS

New Evening Gloves!

New Street Gloves!

New Shopping Gloves!

All the New Shades in the
Glove Line.

New Laces and Embroideries.

A Complete Stock Just Opened.

SPECIAL—One Lot of Embroideries
at half price—5c, 10c and 15c a yard.

This Week Only.

CLOAK and SUIT DEPARTMENT.

New garments of every description arriving daily.
TODAY we call your attention to some new lines of DRESSING
SACQUES, made of Eiderdown, in all new designs, colorings and styles,
at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

NEW WRAPPERS—In Outing Cloths, French Flannels, French
Percales, etc., from 75c up.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS—All the new styles, made
of Eiderdowns and Flannels, great values, from \$1.50 to \$6.00 each.

LADIES' SUITS—In Navy Blue and Black, all wool, lined with
changeable Silk—both Jacket and Skirt; very wide Skirt and new
sleeves, tailor-made—a big bargain at \$12.50.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY—A handsome line of finely finished
Black Figured Mohair Skirts, full 4 yards wide, Percale lined
throughout, bound with Velvetene binding—early fall price, \$2.00 each.

Fall Underwear.

Special—100 doz. Misses' Ribbed
Union Suits, all sizes, at

25c PER SUIT.

Children's and Infants' Wrappers, 25c.

Fall Underwear.

Ladies' All Pure Wool Oneita
Union Suits, worth \$2.

Monday 98c PER SUIT.

RUG and DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Here is a New Department with nothing but New Goods. We have
just received a full line of All New Upholstery, at from 50c to \$7.50 yard.
PORTIERS—200 pairs full length and width Tapestry Portiers,
fringed both ends, worth \$5, special this week at \$3.00 a pair

LACE CURTAINS—New effects in Brussels Net Curtains, Irish
Point, Tambour, Renaissance Curtains, Swiss Madras. Greatest line
ever brought south.

Special—100 pairs Nottingham Curtains, full length and width, 75c.
RUGS—30x60 Heavy Smyrna Rugs, only \$1.50

36x72 Heavy Smyrna Rugs, only \$2.50

Heavy Skin Rugs \$1.50

SPECIAL—Dagastan, Carabagh & Kelim Rugs, never sold under
\$10, as a leader we offer 50 of them this week at \$7.50

Mattings—Special.

50 Rolls this week \$3.60

50 Rolls this week 5.00

50 Rolls this week 6.00

Bric-a-Brac.

A New Stock, full of Hand-
some Wedding or Annivers-
ary Presents.

SOME FURNITURE.

Chiffoniers, \$6.10 to \$45.00; Sideboards, \$9.00 to \$75.00; Dining
Tables \$3.55 to \$25.00; Combination Book Cases, \$12.00 to \$35.00; Cob-
bler Seat Rocker, \$2.00; 3/4 Iron Beds, \$3.85; full size Iron Beds, \$4.15;
Children's Iron Beds, \$3.00.

EVERYTHING LEFT IN FURNITURE OR CARPET LINE AT HALF PRICE

RARE CHANCE for someone to put Shoe Department in well estab-
lished house. Our former Cloak Room is offered for rent, in connection
with our store, for the Shoe business. Also rooms in connection with
store for extensive Dressmaking.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

PLANS READY

Mr. Wilkins' Design Was Approved Yesterday.

WORK BEGINS IN NOVEMBER

County Commissioners Are Well Pleased with the Plan.

WILL BE A MODEL PRISON

All Needs of the County Have Been Fully Provided For.

STEEL, STEEL AND BRICK WILL BE USED

Arrangements Have Been Made for Two Hundred Cells of the Most Improved Pattern—Description of the Plans in Detail.

The plans and specifications for the new Fulton county jail have been prepared and approved yesterday by the board of county commissioners.

The plans were shown the commissioners, and after they had been carefully explained by Supervising Architect Grant Wilkins the commissioners accepted the designs and authorized the architect to proceed with the drawings and advertise for bids.

The new jail is to be erected on the lot recently purchased by the county on Butler street, near the Georgia railroad bridge, and work will be started the latter part of month after next.

The old Electric college that, for years marked the site of the proposed new jail, has been entirely demolished and the lot is now ready for the work on the foundations of the new structure.

Several weeks ago the commissioners employed Mr. Grant Wilkins to draw the plans for the jail under the supervision of the board. Yesterday Mr. Wilkins completed his work and the plans and drawings were accepted without a single change being suggested.

The plans presented the board at its special session yesterday were shown in every detail. The first drawing gave the front elevation of the prison, showing how the building will look when completed. The sections and cross sections were shown at the same time and each floor plan was inspected.

The building will be erected of stone, steel and brick and will present a magnificent appearance, both from the front and the side that will be seen from the railroad. It will have the appearance of a mammoth castle, and will be sturdy and substantial with its stone turrets and towers.

The building proper is five stories high. On the right hand corner is an immense tower that will overlook the city. Scattered about the building will be innumerable patios and the front will be broken with architectural designs. The cells will be of steel, and will be arranged in sections of four tiers, so that every cell will be lighted and ventilated naturally.

Work on the new prison will begin within sixty days, and the structure will be hurried forward to completion as rapidly as possible. The commissioners have not decided what will be done with the present jail, but the old building will probably be torn away and the lot used for other purposes.

Board Considers the Plans. The board of county commissioners convened yesterday at noon in special session.

The full board was present. Chairman Collier, having returned from Tate Springs on Friday afternoon, took the special purpose of attending this meeting. The plans had been carefully examined by each member of the board, and upon motion of Commissioner Adair, the chairman of the public buildings committee, they were officially accepted and approved and ordered filed in the office of the clerk of the board and an advertisement inviting sealed proposals was ordered inserted in the newspapers. This advertisement will appear for the first time tomorrow morning, and the bids will be opened at noon on Tuesday, November 24th, at which time there will be a special meeting of the board for that purpose.

Advertisements and notices will be inserted in the principal building and architectural journals of the country, and it is expected that bidders will be attracted from all parts of the United States, especially in view of the fact that this jail has been considered by all who have examined the plans the most complete and perfect one that has ever been built in the United States. No time or pains have been spared in getting the benefit of the best judgment and skill that could be obtained and the committee on public buildings, together with Mr. Wilkins, have inspected nearly all of the important jails in the country in order to thoroughly post themselves as to the best modern model prison. A thoroughly modern and model prison. The structure will be a very handsome one, the side walls being of brick and the front of broken granite, and the entire building will be strictly fireproof. The deep will be 101 feet in width and 211 feet deep, with five floors, exclusive of the basement.

A Description of the Building. In the interior of the jail the material used will be stone, brick, cement, copper, terra cotta, and steel. The main entrance will be on Butler street, and all prisoners will be received through the driveway on the side of the building.

In the executive department there has been provided a jailer's reception room, a jailer's private office, officers' room, officers' sitting room, bookkeeper's room, record room, vaults, toilet rooms, armories, guard's receiving room for prisoners, prisoners' examination rooms, connected with which there will be a prisoners' bath-room, a storehouse for officers' effects, officers' dining room, pantry and other rooms. These apartments are all most excellently arranged, making use of every foot of available space in this department of the

jail and at the same time having an eye for convenience and comfort of the jail officials.

To the left of the main jail entrance is a private entrance to the home of the jailer, which has been provided for on the second and third floors in the front part of the building and entirely separate from the prison proper and where the jailer will be required with his family to live. The building will be provided with the most comfortable quarters, consisting of a reception hall, sitting room, parlor, dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, storeroom, vestibule, hallways, toilets, baths and other rooms for the comfort of the jailer and his family.

Prisoners will be driven to the entrance of the prisoners' reception room, where they will be registered and the proper entries made of their commitment, by the jailer or his deputy, after which they will be conducted to the examination room, where they will be required to strip and enter the bathroom before being assigned to a cell.

How Prisoners Will Be Received.

The clothing of the prisoners in the meantime will be thoroughly examined so as to prevent the concealment of weapons or any other article, and the prisoners will be conducted through the entrance of the prison proper into the cell to which he has been assigned. The prisoners' departments are divided into four main wings, surrounding an open court thirty feet square, and in point of convenience, safety, light, air, sanitation and sunlight, it is pronounced absolutely perfect.

There are sixteen separate divisions which will admit of as many classifications, thus enabling the jailer to provide separate quarters for adults, white males, white females and white juveniles, colored males, colored females and colored juveniles, insane and condemned prisoners and any other classification which may from time to time become necessary.

Two hundred tool-proof metal cells have been provided, each four feet eight inches by eight feet wide and eight feet in height, each cell opening into a prisoner's corridor, which is surrounded by tool-proof metal bars and in which prisoners will be allowed to exercise when not confined in their cells.

The Arrangements of the Cells. Each cell is provided with water closet, wash basin and one bunk, and in each corridor there is a bathroom. Around each tier of cells is a corridor for the guards, who will be required to make regular rounds of inspection.

Separate apartments have been provided for condemned prisoners, and two perfectly dark and sound proof cells are placed on the fourth floor for solitary confinement of unruly prisoners, this being the only form of punishment that can be inflicted upon prisoners in jail.

The laundry room and kitchen are located on the top floor and are both thoroughly ventilated and entirely separate from the other departments, so that the smoke and odor from these departments will be in no wise objectionable to any other part of the jail.

Adjoining the cells for the condemned prisoners, an execution room is located which will be provided with a scaffold or gallows and sufficient room to accommodate the physicians, executing officer and a limited number of spectators.

The building is to be heated through by steam and provided with ample means for artificial ventilation, should the same at any time become necessary, but the building will be so constructed as to provide natural ventilation and light.

On the top floor room has been provided for the county physician in which the sick prisoners will be confined.

Will Cost Less Than \$175,000. When the plans were submitted by architects in June the lowest estimate on the cost of the jail was \$200,000, but Mr. Wilkins has endeavored to curtail and eliminate everything that could be possibly dispensed with and at the same time has provided every department with all that was an absolute necessity, and he has succeeded in furnishing a plan that is beautiful and perfect in its construction and reasonable in cost, the estimate being that the entire cost of the building be within the original appropriation of \$175,000.

The county now has about one-half of that amount in the treasury ready for immediate use and in the levy made for the present year's tax the remainder was provided for.

Each bidder will be required to deposit a check for two and one-half of the amount of his proposal, which will be forfeited in case he fails to enter into a contract and give the required bond should the contract be awarded to another bidder.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids; to waive any defects or informality that may occur in any bid should they deem it in their interest.

Work Begins in November. The law under which the levy was made and the plans were authorized requires that proposals for bids must be advertised sixty days before the contract can be entered into.

As the first advertisement appears tomorrow, the contract will be signed and work will begin in November.

As soon as the sixty days will have expired, the contract will be signed and work will begin in November.

The lot on Butler street is now ready for the foundation work and it will require but a few days before the material will be unloaded upon the property direct from the cars, as a sidetrack has been built alongside the jail lot.

L. GALLOT ABETTED L. COLOMBE. Clerk in a Cotton House Charged with Aiding in the Bank Robbery.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—Louis Gallot, a clerk in a cotton house in this city, was charged yesterday afternoon, charged with aiding and abetting Louis Colombe, the dead bookkeeper of the suspended Union National bank, in the theft of \$20,000, and of abducting this money from the Union National bank.

Colombe is charged with having credited Gallot with \$20,000, and having failed to charge Gallot with the money which he drew from the bank. Gallot was taken before a United States commissioner, who fixed his bond at \$20,000. This was unable to give and will go to parish prison.

In the case and no information can be had. It is said other arrests will be made in a few days.

SNOW AND HAIL IN NORTHWEST. Terrific Storms Are Floating Around Near Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., September 19.—Terrific storms are raging on Lake Superior, accompanied by snow and hail. The gale is from the northwest, and as there was little warning of its approach, considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of much shipping caught on the lake.

A heavy snow fell today at Winnetka, Mich. Reports from the north and heavy fall in temperature.

KENTUCKY MAY HAVE FUSION. Chairman Johnson and Parker Confer Long Time.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 19.—Chairman Johnson, of the free silver democratic state committee, and Chairman Parker, of the people's executive committee, had a consultation today and it is believed that they arranged terms of fusion.

SMASH-UP AT MESENA

Fearsful Head-End Collision Occurs on the Georgia Road.

ENGINEER FORGOT HIS ORDERS

Four Men Were Badly Hurt, but None Fatally.

ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS WAS A MIRACLE

Murrow, Engineer on Georgia Road, Was Running Sixty Miles an Hour—Struck to His Post.

Thomson, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—The fast train coming this way and the Picaune, going from Augusta to Union Point, had a head end collision at Mesena, six miles above here, shortly after 7 o'clock tonight.

The trains had orders to meet at Mesena, this being the regular meeting point, and Engineer Printup, of the Picaune, was slowing up to take the side track when the fast train, run by Engineer Murrow, which was behind time, rounded the curve, going sixty miles an hour.

Before he could slacken the speed of his train to any great extent the Georgia en-

RYDER GROWS WEAK

As the End Approaches the Prisoner Abandons Hope.

INSANITY PLEA PRESENTED

Mother, Brother and Sister Testify to Peculiar Conduct.

DR. JOHNSON, A WITNESS, BADLY NURT

Attorneys Make an Extraordinary Attempt for a Postponement but Fail—Accused Is Watched.

Talbott, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Another desperate effort was made by Ryder's attorneys today to secure a continuance, but it failed.

When the court convenes Monday morning the beginning of the end will be here. The state will open in rebuttal and the defense will fight every inch of the ground. Slowly the trial will drag along, maybe through the entire week.

Court opened today with the introduction by the defense of Professor R. A. Ryder, brother of the prisoner, who swore that from Dr. W. L. Ryder's childhood he has been a great sufferer from a disease in the head and ears; that at times in

BRYAN AT CAPITAL

Nominee Speaks to an Enormous Crowd in Washington.

SPEECH AT BALTIMORE, TOO

Virginia Listens to Silver Talk from the Great Nebraskan.

TENS OF THOUSANDS LISTEN TO HIM

Everywhere He Goes the Democratic Leader Is Met by Enthusiastic People and Wins Votes.

Fredericksburg, Va., September 19.—(Special.)—Up at dawn and off for Washington at 7 o'clock was the manner in which William J. Bryan began his program for today. A day coach attached to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac accommodation brought him to this old city. He arrived here at 9 o'clock, delivered a speech at noon and left for Washington at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Mr. Bryan was accompanied from Richmond by a reception committee, headed by Captain T. Trencoe McCracken.

Several stops were made along the route. Ashtand, the seat of the Randolph Macon college, had Mr. Bryan two minutes, and most of them who heard him there were students.

(No, no). Well, it is so mean that they don't like it. Why, and opponents tell us that a dollar that will go over the world. We have had dollars which have gone over the world so rapidly that we want a dollar that will stay at home without a curfew law. (Cheers). Our opponents tell us that they want a dollar which they can see anywhere in the world if they travel abroad. I am not so much worried about our dollars which travel abroad. I want a dollar that will be ashamed to look a farmer in the face. (Loud applause.) After his speech Mr. Bryan was driven to the railway station of the Old Town. Several hundred people who had gathered there cheered him as he stepped aboard the local train, which left Fredericksburg for Washington at 1:30 p. m.

Arrives in Washington. Washington, September 19.—The journey of the democratic candidate from Fredericksburg was without notable incident except at Alexandria, seven miles from Washington. At Quantico, 200 people cheered Mr. Bryan heartily.

The crowd at Alexandria numbered fully 3,000 persons and expressed enthusiasm without stint. During the ten minutes the train remained there Mr. Bryan made a speech, punctuated by cheers and the reports of a cannon.

Arriving at Washington at 4:30 o'clock, the train being twenty-five minutes late, Mr. Bryan alighted amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers at the far end of the train shed by Captain T. Trencoe McCracken. The 1,500 people who were wedged in behind the bars of the train shed took up the cheers and there echoes were heard from the throats of fully 3,000 people, congregated in the streets outside.

HOW IS IT NOW?

Eight Years Ago Hon. T. E. Watson Championed Local Option.

SPOKE STRONGLY FOR IT, THEN

Declared McDuffie County Would Be Ruled by Herself Only.

WHAT HE SAID IN SAVANNAH

Interview He Gave in 1888 Is Given as He Let It Go.

TROUBLE FOR WATSON WHEN HE RETURNS

He Will Be Given the Unpleasant Task of Reconciling His Past Utterances with His Present Attitude—Has Avoided Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Tom Watson, vice presidential candidate of the populists, and Seab Wright, the candidate of that party for governor of Georgia, do not entertain the same views on prohibition unless the McDuffie statesman has undergone a great change of mind.

Watson has in the past expressed himself as favoring the absolute control of the question of the sale of liquor by the counties.

Home rule has been his slogan on the prohibition question. He has been opposed to attempts to have the entire state put under a general prohibitory law. He has resented the idea of McDuffie being controlled and dictated to in such a manner by Fulton, Chatham, Bibb or other counties.

Watson came to Savannah in October, 1888, it will be remembered, to address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club. While here he gave an interview to The Savannah Evening Times on the outlook. He was asked:

"Are you taking into consideration the possible withdrawal from the democratic ranks of the temperance people and prohibitionists?"

Mr. Watson replied, smiling:

"I do not believe that the vote for Fisk will be a source of any danger or that it will tend to perceptibly decrease our vote or majority. Men will not throw away their votes this year."

"Take McDuffie county, for instance. We have there a strong and rigidly enforced prohibitory law. You could not, perhaps, find ten men of respectability who would for a moment countenance a return to the old order, and yet I doubt if that many men in the entire country will support the prohibition ticket; indeed, I do not know of a single voter who will affiliate with the prohibitionists on national issues. It is the same elsewhere."

"Voters believe in making temperance a local issue—a matter of county rights, as it were. McDuffie is a temperance stronghold, but it does not propose to attempt to force any other county to accept its position in reference to the liquor traffic."

"If McDuffie did not want prohibition it would not have it, and it would resent any attempts on the part of Chatham or any other county to compel it to forbid the sale of liquor."

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FORCES WIN, Expedition Into Sudan Gradually but Surely Advancing.

CAIRO, September 19.—General Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition into the Sudan, with Dongola as its objective point, has wired to the government that his forces occupied Kerma, the deservish post on the Nile, at dawn today.

The Khartoum government placed upon the approach of the expedition, and consequently the town was occupied without opposition.

Three of the expedition's gunboats passed up the river toward Dongola and were fired upon by a steamer belonging to the enemy. The gunboats returned the fire and quickly sank the deservish steamer. The loss to the deservishes in killed and wounded was heavy, many of those on board the deservish steamer having drowned. The Egyptians had one officer and three men wounded.

After retiring from Kerma, the deservishes retreated to El Hafir, some ten miles south of Aub Fathme and about thirty miles north of Dongola. They were dislodged from this place by the Egyptian batteries and the gunboats which advanced up the river under cover of shells from the batteries.

The Egyptians will occupy El Hafir and will rapidly advance from there upon Dongola.

FORMAL DEMAND FOR TYNAN.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 19.—The Birmingham Post-Herald has received a formal demand from Great Britain for the extradition of Patrick J. Tynan, the leader of the alleged dynamite conspiracy, who was arrested at Boulogne last Sunday.



"MR. CARNEGIE'S EMPLOYEES VISITED MAJOR MCKINLEY AT CANTON" FRIDAY.

gine collided with the engine of the Picaune, resulting in one of the most disastrous wrecks ever had on the Georgia road.

That no one was killed is hardly less than a miracle.

Engineer Printup and Fireman Jones, of the Picaune, jumped off and escaped. Conductor Hollingsworth was considerably bruised up.

Engineer Murrow, of the fast train, remained at his post, and although his engine was completely demolished and thrown from the track, yet he was not seriously hurt. His fireman, Bohler, jumped and was seriously, though not dangerously, wounded.

The two coaches of the Picaune were knocked at least 100 yards from where they were struck, but kept on the track. None of the coaches were broken up to any great extent.

Engineer Murrow takes all the blame on himself. He says that he forgot orders to stop at Mesena.

Drs. Harrison and Reville, of this place, left at once for the wreck and rendered medical aid.

The fast train was behind and Engineer Murrow was running very fast. It will be some time before the track is clear, but the road will transfer there for the present.

POWDERLY ALMOST CAUSES RIOT

Labor Leader Abused in a Hall Where He Wanted To Speak.

CLEVELAND, O., September 19.—A bitter political battle was waged in Central Union hall tonight where Terrence V. Powderly defended a republican meeting.

Perfect pandemonium broke loose when the chairman was introduced and a crowd in the gallery made it almost impossible for him to proceed with the meeting. When he finally managed to introduce Mr. Powderly the scene was indescribable.

The ex-labor leader was pelted with the foulest of epithets and for fully five minutes such a racket was kept up that it was impossible for Powderly to begin.

A riot seemed imminent. The police were summoned and several arrests made.

LOWER EXPORT RATE NO HURT

Southern Shippers Are Not Put to Any Disadvantage.

CHICAGO, September 19.—The interstate commerce commission, this morning resumed the investigation of the Chicago and Northwestern and Illinois Central rates on packing house products to New Orleans for exports to Europe from that point.

Several witnesses were called by the railroad companies, who testified that the practice of the roads in charging a lower rate to New Orleans for export than that charged on products sent to New Orleans for home consumption, does not operate to the disadvantage of shippers or merchants in the southern city.

Continued to Fifteenth Page.

The Constitution.

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30 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 20, 1896.

The News And All the News

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\$8 PER YEAR.
\$4 PER HALF YEAR.
\$2 PER QUARTER.
You can have your name added to this list of readers at any time. The next six months will be brimful of interest. No matter what the outcome of the presidential election, there will be a change from the present; and no paper is better fitted than The Constitution to keep its readers informed of what is going on.

Send in your money by bank check or money order.

About Fair Elections.

Much has been said during the pending campaign about fair elections in Georgia.

The management of the prohibition-populist-dispensary-anti-local option campaign has been particularly active in endeavoring to convince the people that the democratic party stands in the way of fair elections, and that it is not willing to co-operate in insuring an honest vote and a straight count in the approaching state election. The most sweeping charges of fraud in the election of two years ago have been made, and in not a single instance have they been proven. On the other hand, the wanton recklessness of the assertions intended to discredit the last state election, and to reflect in advance upon the approaching election is a transparent effort to make political capital of a shallow pretense, which is dissipated by the acrimony and the intensity with which it is being urged.

The democratic party of Georgia stands on record as being the only party which has steadily and persistently stood for honest elections. It proposed and passed the most advanced measure in behalf of fair elections that has been adopted by the general assembly of Georgia since the war. We refer to the state registration law passed at the first session of the present general assembly, and which, strange to say, was opposed vigorously by the populists in both the house and the senate. The measure was made distinctively non-partisan, it being provided that in the appointment of county registrars no judge "shall appoint all the registrars from any one conflicting political interest or party, and if at any time it shall appear that all the registrars are from one conflicting political interest of party then one of the (three) said registrars shall at once be removed and his successor appointed so as to maintain a bi-partisan board."

Had the populists and those who are now making the most noise about fair elections co-operated in bringing about the passage of this measure by the general assembly, they could with better grace condemn the democratic party as they are now doing. But when this measure was before the legislature, they threw every obstacle in the way of its adoption on the ground that it was a party measure, and even after the insertion of the bi-partisan proviso, above quoted, they protested against the measure and sought to defeat it.

No law passed by the general assembly in twenty years has done as much to insure fair elections in Georgia as the new registration law, which requires the careful registration of voters in their respective wards of militia districts, and every registration list is made up from the tax record of the counties, with the name and address of every voter recorded, and submitted for revision to a bi-partisan board. Under the restrictions provided by this law, there is no state in the union whose elections are more fairly conducted than Georgia.

The Constitution urged for years the passage of a registration bill. While the measure adopted by the general assembly is less than a year ago may not be perfect in all of its details, it is the most advanced step ever taken by the state in the direction of fair elections, and when the fact is considered that it was

a democratic measure and that the democrats met the unyielding opposition of their opponents in the effort to adopt a law which would go far toward guaranteeing fair elections, those who stood in the way of the reform should be held to accountability in proportion to the credit which should be given those through whose votes the measure became a law.

The talk about the democratic party opposing fair elections is worse than hypocrisy—it is willful and premeditated deceit, and those who are making themselves most conspicuous in it should study the record of the advance of election reform in Georgia lest they exhibit their ignorance, or emphasize their injustice.

No newspaper in Georgia has stood more earnestly for fair elections than The Constitution, and be it said to the credit of the majority of the present general assembly it squarely met the demand of the people in the adoption of a general registration law, with which would have been coupled a general election law had it not been for the fact that the session expired by constitutional limitation before that work could be completed.

The democratic party of Georgia is responsible for the most sweeping reform ever made in the direction of fair elections, and it must not be forgotten that what was accomplished by it was over the emphatic protest of those who are now condemning it. When the party stood for fair elections, at a time when it meant something, the loud-mouthed critics who are now attacking it were either silent or fighting the measure then under consideration by the legislature.

Hanna's Money.

The exposure of the methods by which Mark Hanna, the great political boss and agent of the gold syndicate, prevented the fusion of the democrats and populists in Indiana, is as complete as in the nature of things such an exposure could be. Members of the populist committee appointed to consult with the democratic committee have made public the fact that they were offered large sums of money to prevent fusion. One member of the committee was offered \$2,000 if he would use his influence to prevent fusion between the two parties.

These men make no charges against the other members of the committee, who insisted on conditions that made fusion impossible; but what are the people to think? What inference are they to draw from the facts? The republicans were eager to prevent fusion; they offered one man \$2,000 to oppose it; he exposed the attempted bribery; but, after all, the attempt at fusion was a failure. Putting these facts together, can there be any doubt that republican bribery was successful in preventing fusion?

The rank and file of the populist voters of Indiana were keen for fusion. As compared with the issue involved and the necessity of carrying their state for Bryan, they care nothing for either Watson or Sewall. They appointed a committee to meet the democrats and arrange for fusion, and fully expected their desires to be carried out. But the Hanna corruption fund stood in the way. How many members of the populist committee were bribed, it is impossible to say; but two announced that they were approached with offers of bribery, and it is certain that the desire of the populist voters for fusion was not carried out.

But the objects of the republican corruptionists have been defeated by the exposure of their scheme. After this exposure, there is no need of fusion. The populist voters of Indiana are honest, upright, sincere men, and they will not permit a republican corruption fund to stand in the way of their support of the free coinage candidate.

The episode at Indianapolis has a larger meaning than is to be found in its bearing on the situation in that state. It uncovers the whole vast scheme of bribery and corruption that the republicans have organized in behalf of the gold standard. Hanna recently boasted that money is all that is necessary to carry an election in the United States. True to his belief, he is now engaged in placing the vast corruption fund that the money power has placed at his disposal where it will do the most good.

Men that are open to bribery will be bribed, and corruption will be employed wherever it is possible to employ it. If men were purchasable, Hanna has enough money at hand to buy whole states.

Meantime, what do the honest masses propose to do about it?

As to Fusion Tickets.

Some days ago a correspondent of The Constitution in Texas wrote to ask what would be the result of the election in that state if the Bryan and Sewall electors received 100,000 votes, the Bryan and Watson electors 100,000, the Bryan and Hobart electors 100,000.

The writer of the reply, having fusion in his mind, made the statement that the Bryan electors on both tickets would come together and cast the vote of the state for the democratic candidate for president. The idea of fusion created what might be termed heteropneumous confusion.

In the case put by our Texan correspondent, the McKinley electors, having a plurality, would cast the electoral vote of the state for McKinley. It is for this reason that in states where the democrats and populists, by voting for different sets of electors, would endanger the success of Bryan, fusion on one electoral ticket is so necessary.

There is no way by which two sets of Bryan electors can meet and consolidate their vote after the republican electors have received a plurality. The result of two sets of Bryan electors is to place those who are in favor of free coinage in the attitude of voting against the only candidate who stands pledged to secure that result. With two sets of Bryan electors, it is a case of Bryan against Bryan.

It is fortunate for the people of this country that the money power, speaking through Mr. Carlisle, has announced the step that it proposes to take as soon as McKinley is elected. This announcement, as our readers know, is to the effect that if McKinley is elected, the money power will demand the redemption of the silver dollar and the silver certificates in gold, and that it will be able to enforce its demand.

It is fortunate that the announcement has been made at this time, for now the people of the country will be able to know precisely what they are voting for and what they are voting against. There is not a voter in the land so ignorant that he can fail to understand the nature of Mr. Carlisle's announcement.

Heretofore, the demand of the money power has been modestly confined to the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes in gold. It now declares, through Mr. Carlisle, that all forms of our circulating medium except gold are redeemable in gold.

In the event of McKinley's election, therefore, we confidently look forward to some very interesting experiences. Our people may imagine that they have had some very interesting experiences since 1893, when the country was placed at the mercy of the money power; but the experiences they have had during the past three years will not be remembered by the side of those they will pass through when the money power begins to contract the currency by presenting silver dollars and silver certificates for redemption in gold.

If Bryan is elected, Carlisle would not dare to carry out the policy of the gold owners, as outlined in his letter, for it would promptly lead to his impeachment. On the other hand, should McKinley be elected, the people may as well prepare for the tremendous squeeze which will depreciate the silver dollars so that, like the greenbacks and treasury notes, they can be presented to the treasury for enforced redemption in gold.

This would mean that all the silver money and all the paper currency of the country would rest on the slender basis of our available stock of gold. The inevitable result would be to double the demand for gold and thus make that metal twice as valuable as it is now—giving us a 400 instead of the 200-cent dollar we now have.

The most conservative of New York bankers admit that our available stock of gold, for redemption purposes, is not more than \$350,000,000 at the outside. On this slender basis would have to rest our whole supply of silver dollars, silver certificates, greenbacks, treasury notes, amounting to something like \$1,400,000,000. One of the first results of McKinley's election would be the "depreciation" of silver dollars and silver certificates.

That is to say, the associated banks of that city would decline to receive them in exchange for greenbacks and treasury notes at their face value. Following this, the silver dollars and silver certificates would be presented at the sub-treasury for redemption in gold. The sequel would be the issue of more bonds until the total available supply of currency had been brought down to the point represented by the small fund of redemption money.

Such a tremendous contraction of the currency as this, with the constantly increasing value of money, would produce such ruin and disaster as have never been experienced in a civilized country in time of peace. That is what Carlisle's announcement means, and as the policy outlined by him can only be carried out in the event of McKinley's election, the people of the country have an opportunity of choosing Bryan and prosperity, or McKinley and ruin.

A Lesson from South Carolina.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Constitution will be found a complete review of the workings of South Carolina's dispensary system.

From the details furnished by this review it is evident that the system has not only been a monstrous failure, but one of the most prolific sources of corruption which the people of South Carolina have ever known.

Such indeed is the feeling of disgust which the dispensary system has inspired in the Palmetto State that its continuance is limited to only a few years longer.

Though a bitter experience for the state to undergo, the dispensary system in South Carolina is not without some degree of compensation, at least in the valuable lessons which it teaches. These lessons are of special value to the people of Georgia just at this time and will doubtless have a salutary influence upon the campaign which is now pending.

Instead of adopting some new departure with results similar to those which the dispensary system in South Carolina has brought about, it behooves the advocates of prohibition in this state to leave matters exactly as they are under the plan of local option. This

plan has already produced gratifying results, and no friend of the cause has any reason to feel disappointed. In proof of this statement, the fact may be cited that 105 counties in Georgia have already excluded the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To adopt a new experiment would hardly improve matters, to say the least, while a departure from the plan which is now in operation in this state might possibly have a most disastrous effect in upsetting what has been done.

That prohibition should not be made an issue in this campaign is furthermore evinced by the fact that political greed has inspired its present agitation. The prohibition plank of the populist platform is merely a bid for votes, and was adopted over the protest of Colonel Peek and other leading populists. Success would only bring about political complications instead of furthering the ends of prohibition.

Democrats who are friendly toward prohibition, as well as straight prohibitionists themselves, should not be deceived by the flattering union contained in the populist platform. Following the lead of such conspicuous and avowed friends of prohibition as General Clement A. Evans, Rev. Warren A. Candler, and a host of others, they should steadily oppose the effort which is being made to drag such a sacred issue into politics.

Let local option alone!

What Federal Interference Means.

The remarkable letter of Attorney General Harmon, published several days ago, in which that officer of the government undertakes at some length to uphold the policy of federal interference in state affairs, using the prestige of his high office to emphasize his views on that subject, is another development of the effort of the administration to injure the cause of democracy and to accomplish, if possible, the defeat of the democratic ticket.

To state, in a nutshell, the position of the attorney general, he contends that the president of the United States, without regard to the pleasure of the state authorities, can order out the federal troops whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to quell disorder or suppress insurrection. Because of his tenacious adherence to these views, the attorney general regrets that he is not able to support the Chicago platform.

Though cleverly disguised, the blow which the attorney general aims at this feature of the platform is just as much in the interest of the money power as though he had undertaken to criticize the financial plank.

Replying, however, to the more specific argument which the attorney general makes in regard to federal interference, it may be stated that nothing in the language of the Chicago platform can be construed as a denial of the just powers of the federal government. There is not a line in that instrument which does not harmonize with the broadest spirit of national patriotism, and any statement to the contrary is either born of ignorance or corruption.

In the declaration which the platform does make on the subject of federal interference, it plants itself squarely on the constitution of the United States, and no one can deny the justice of that declaration without insulting the wisdom of the fathers.

To cite the constitutional warrant for the language of the Chicago platform, which is as follows:

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions.

The following paragraph is quoted: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

It will be observed that the foregoing paragraph that the constitution of the United States specially provides that before federal troops are ordered out for the purpose of quelling domestic violence in any state, there must first be a demand for such assistance from the legislature or executive. Otherwise the constitution assumes that the state government is amply able to manage its own affairs.

In protesting against federal interference, it should be observed that no complaint is raised by the Chicago platform against any legitimate steps which the government might see proper to take in execution of federal laws, but solely against the arbitrary and unwarranted interference of the government in state affairs.

The democratic party has always been consistent in upholding this vital principle. Though loyal to the federal government, it has always stressed the importance of state lines. The founder of the democratic party himself was strongly imbued with this idea. Within the limits prescribed by the constitution, he regarded the states as supreme and with all the powers of his great mind he stubbornly opposed the idea of the federalists who sought to increase the power of the federal government.

which inspires his opposition to the Chicago platform, the attorney general not only antagonizes the attitude of the democratic party since the time of Jefferson, but also a deliberate blow at one of the basic principles of the government itself.

But aside from these traditions the policy of federal interference is fraught with imminent disaster, and no one who has the good of the republic at heart should consider such a dangerous experiment even for a moment. Having passed through the horrible nightmare of reconstruction, the people of the south are only too familiar with what is meant by federal interference in the affairs of a sovereign state. The darkest chapter in the history of this commonwealth is the one which deals with that period when the atmosphere bristled with federal guns and the sovereignty of Georgia lay prostrate and bleeding in the dust. No one can recall the horrors of that frightful time without a shudder, and to conceive of the revival of such an era is enough to arouse the indignation of every sincere patriot.

In the light of these considerations, the position which the attorney general assumes in his letter is grossly inconsistent with democratic teaching. He would take away from the states the prerogatives of statehood which they have so long and honorably enjoyed and make them nothing more than a puppet upon the strings of arbitrary federal interference. To be consistent in his attitude toward these states, it would be necessary for him, in the language of Mississippi's great orator who has long since passed from the scenes of this earth, to erase from the flag of the republic its radiant galaxy of stars and to leave nothing behind but the humiliating emblem of its stripes.

Had the views of Attorney General Harmon prevailed several years ago, when the Force bill was under discussion, that gross political iniquity, with all its degrading features, would have been perpetrated upon the states of this union. Happily for this country, however, the spirit of democracy prevailed and the tragic consequences which such a measure entailed were providentially averted.

Hon. Thomas F. Grady, as chairman of the recent democratic state convention of New York, touched at some length upon the evils of arbitrary federal interference and incidentally made allusion to the Force bill. Said he:

We are charged with favoring riot because of the declaration in our platform against the interference by federal troops in affairs of a sovereign state, except at the request of the chief executive authority of such state. As well might the accusation have been made when we declared against the false and vicious principles of the force bill, and again when we demanded the repeal of the Force bill, and again when we demanded federal control of the election machinery of our several commonwealths.

The only semblance of a legal basis on which the attorney general can uphold the policy of federal interference is that of a federal statute, enacted in 1861 for the purpose of suppressing secession. Such a condition of things would of course authorize federal interference, but nothing of a less serious nature. Since the flag of the confederacy was furled at Appomattox, and the sword of General Lee was committed to its scabbard, there has been no occasion in this section of the country, at least, for the revival of that statute. On no other one, however, can Attorney General Harmon justify his present attitude.

Tens of thousands of square miles of the island are unknown to geography, excepting the small portion within an uncertainly defined coast line.

Within some of these lines live thousands of natives, who have governments, laws, and a social life of their own. They are all subjects of a foreign crown. This is particularly true in Mindanao, where there are impenetrable jungles, rugged mountains, and active volcanoes. Here the natives are in tribes under rival kings, and here they fight regardless of Spain. Spain has never mastered these people of Mindanao, and many other tribes scattered about the archipelago have had the same immunity.

A Cluster of Countries.

Cavite, the center of the present revolution, is ten European miles from Manila, the capital of the island of Luzon, the main island of the group. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. T. Rushmore for The Herald, and are thoroughly characteristic of that wonderful cluster of little countries in the tropical seas.

The view on the left shows a row of the native "godowns" on the shore and native "banca" boat and a fishing boat in midstream. The godowns are the warehouses in which sugar, rice, hides, bales of hemp and other products of the islands are kept for shipment.

The banca, such as is shown in the river view, is a fine and fast dugout, hollowed from the trunk of a tree, and pointed at both ends. It is provided with an outrigger to prevent its capsizing.

The fishing boat alongside of the banca boat is of Chinese origin, but is used in all the waters of the Philippine islands. The large net held at its four corners by bamboo poles, and is so arranged as to be lowered and raised by means of a rope.

Some of the very oldest buildings of the islands of the Pacific ocean may be found on the islands of the Philippine system. The church in the group of illustrations in Manila, and is over three hundred years old. The islands are all subject to earthquakes, and the districts of Manila, Cavite, Iloilo and Santa Anna have all suffered severely at various times. All the buildings of the natives are thatched so as to lessen the danger in case of earth trembles at night.

There are many wealthy Chinese in the Philippines. They monopolize the merchant services, they buy the sugar, and sugar and sugar maker and sell to Europeans and Americans.

The Spaniards compel them to pay an enormous tax. All government offices are filled by the Spaniards. There have never been any public improvements in any of the islands.

JONES'S ESTIMATES

Chicago, September 19.—Senator Jones tonight issued the following estimates of Bryan's majorities in November.

State	Electoral Votes	Majority
Alabama	11	6,000
Arkansas	7	20,000
California	9	15,000
Colorado	4	10,000
Connecticut	5	15,000
Florida	4	15,000
Georgia	5	15,000
Idaho	3	10,000
Illinois	12	25,000
Indiana	11	30,000
Iowa	10	20,000
Kansas	10	35,000
Kentucky	8	20,000
Louisiana	9	15,000
Maryland	10	20,000
Massachusetts	11	25,000
Michigan	12	30,000
Minnesota	9	20,000
Mississippi	7	20,000
Missouri	10	25,000
Montana	3	10,000
Nebraska	3	10,000
Nevada	3	10,000
New Hampshire	3	10,000
New Jersey	12	25,000
New Mexico	3	10,000
New York	32	175,000
North Carolina	11	20,000
Ohio	13	30,000
Oregon	4	10,000
Rhode Island	4	10,000
South Carolina	8	20,000
South Dakota	3	10,000
Tennessee	10	20,000
Texas	10	20,000
Vermont	3	10,000
Virginia	12	20,000
Washington	4	10,000
West Virginia	5	10,000
Wisconsin	12	20,000
Wyoming	3	10,000

These estimates give Mr. Bryan a majority of the forty-five states, with 307 electoral votes. It is also claimed that New York and New Jersey will give their electoral votes to Mr. Bryan.

Now that Sheehan, of New York, has declared for gold, Editor Godkin is ready to kiss and make up.

If The New York World can prove that Mr. Bryan didn't vote for Cleveland in 1892, it will increase the enthusiasm of the people for so wise a man.

The Washington Post shows what an able man Carlisle is by proving that he can be authoritatively quoted on both sides of the money question. Nobody questions his sincerity, for he never had any.

It is said that Mr. Hill will get in the push after all. Well, it is better late than never.

SPAIN'S FAIR ISLANDS.

The Home Government Has Now Two Revolutions on Its Hands.

From The New York Herald.
Spain now has both hands full with her two island possessions of fertile lands. One hand is extended to crush rebellion in Cuba, while the other reaches out to stay revolution in the Philippines. The Philippine islands have been bound to the civilized world only by a thread of commercial and missionary interest. The twelve hundred or more islands of the archipelago know little of the nineteenth century, its ways and civilization, for within their borders have been preserved remains of the middle ages, including bits of paganism of prehistoric days.

Since the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 they have, like the West Indies, been known as garden spots, where vegetation fitted for human food grows while man sleeps. The archipelago is geographically a land of rest. Rest is the people's principal occupation. It is a wonder that war can arouse them.

Such is the character of the people who now object to paying Spain an income tax, whether they have an income or not, and who object to giving the public forty days labor annually. Not one in a thousand of the heterogeneous seven millions of persons who inhabit the islands ever spend forty days of solid work in any year; and few there are who have ever expended enough energy in their entire lives to equal forty days of western toil. These people can awake to war and how they can gather energy enough to wage is a wonder.

The Rule of Spain.

The nominal rule of Spain extends over 15,000 square miles of dry land that constitute the Philippine islands began in 1565, but was not generally acknowledged until 1825. In this section of the world, the rule of the Spanish crown today hardly reaches the dignity of being nominal, for thousands of the natives never heard of Spain, and Spain knows little of them and less of their country.

Tens of thousands of square miles of the island are unknown to geography, excepting the small portion within an uncertainly defined coast line.

Within some of these lines live thousands of natives, who have governments, laws, and a social life of their own. They are all subjects of a foreign crown. This is particularly true in Mindanao, where there are impenetrable jungles, rugged mountains, and active volcanoes. Here the natives are in tribes under rival kings, and here they fight regardless of Spain. Spain has never mastered these people of Mindanao, and many other tribes scattered about the archipelago have had the same immunity.

A Cluster of Countries.

Cavite, the center of the present revolution, is ten European miles from Manila, the capital of the island of Luzon, the main island of the group. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. T. Rushmore for The Herald, and are thoroughly characteristic of that wonderful cluster of little countries in the tropical seas.

The view on the left shows a row of the native "godowns" on the shore and native "banca" boat and a fishing boat in midstream. The godowns are the warehouses in which sugar, rice, hides, bales of hemp and other products of the islands are kept for shipment.

The banca, such as is shown in the river view, is a fine and fast dugout, hollowed from the trunk of a tree, and pointed at both ends. It is provided with an outrigger to prevent its capsizing.

The fishing boat alongside of the banca boat is of Chinese origin, but is used in all the waters of the Philippine islands. The large net held at its four corners by bamboo poles, and is so arranged as to be lowered and raised by means of a rope.

Some of the very oldest buildings of the islands of the Pacific ocean may be found on the islands of the Philippine system. The church in the group of illustrations in Manila, and is over three hundred years old. The islands are all subject to earthquakes, and the districts of Manila, Cavite, Iloilo and Santa Anna have all suffered severely at various times. All the buildings of the natives are thatched so as to lessen the danger in case of earth trembles at night.

There are many wealthy Chinese in the Philippines. They monopolize the merchant services, they buy the sugar, and sugar and sugar maker and sell to Europeans and Americans.

The Spaniards compel them to pay an enormous tax. All government offices are filled by the Spaniards. There have never been any public improvements in any of the islands.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

The Place of Fate.

This—the spot where the man was slain: That day—the day with the crimson stain: Is a blot that burns in a maddened brain. And never a lily or rose shall bloom For a fleeting form in the forest gloom, With heaven a horror of death and doom.

This—the spot where the man was slain—The crimson gleam of light and rain, And never will dust the red drops drain. And the fleeing form shall faint and fall For a pallid face in the moonlight pale, And the wind that echoes a woman's wail.

Never a lily shall whiten it: Never

WEEK
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DOES AT COST
Front and Side Walls October 1st
MONEY
oes Now For the Coming Season.

Wick
S. & CO.
Bankind, 27 Whitehall S
Y SAYS
WILLIAM J. BRYAN

strives for. This will be especially true during the early part of 1896.

THE STARS SAY, F. K. RITTS,
Port Tampa, Fla., September 1, 1896.

What the Stars Say of Major William McKinley.

At William McKinley's birth, January 29, 1843, the sun was in the ninth degree of the sign aquarius, and the moon was in the fourth degree of the sign aries, and in conjunction with the powerful and benevolent planet Jupiter. This conjunction is a fortunate one, and presages a brilliant career for the native, and secures to him the favor of the stars and planets. He is a native son of the stars, and his life is the secret of his past success.

The fiery and warlike planet, Mars, was in the sixth degree of the sign aries, in conjunction with the benefic planet, Jupiter, and the sign, scorpio. To him Major McKinley is indebted for his many soldierly qualities, and for the persistence given him by the four planets in the sign scorpio, which has made him the soubriquet "Napoleon." They give him the stubborn persistence which holds him fast to one line of action, and makes the one line seems to be the tariff.

Though, as before mentioned, he will be a great success in the military line, Major McKinley lacks the elements which

mind, yet falls in judgment, as he is was
in the hands of the military. He was
sound judgment, and he will do well to
on his advisers.

In 1862 he received his military he-
ors, Jupiter had reached an exact conjunc-
tion with the sun. At the same time the
moon was in trine aspect to these, indicat-
ing a great success in the military.

In 1863 under another good aspect
these same fortunate planets, he was made
a general.

In 1870 his son reached a semi-sexile
Jupiter and Mars was sextile to the gre-
matic, giving him energy, and bringing a
son from a distant country, and making
sextile to the sun, giving popularity and
indicating advancement. At this time he was
in the army.

In 1878, his sun was in benefic aspect
Mars and the moon was favorably behav-
ing, and the sun and Jupiter were in the
trine.

The same aspect, differing slightly in
form and strength, ruled until 1890. In the
year the sun reached a parallel of the mil-
itary, and the moon was in the trine, and
defeated in the congressional race. But
1891 all this was changed. The moon came

In 1856 a still stronger aspect was formed between the moon, sun and Jupiter, and this was a favorable one to Uranus, originally in effect. The latter planet, however, in the latter planet, instead of his evil power, and Governor McKinley was re-elected by the people.

From this it will be seen that the astrologer could have predicted, in a general way, a very important event in the native's past.

Light upon the year 1856, and see what is likely to be the outcome of his struggle for the throne.

He has the influence of a parallel between Uranus and the sun—the influence kept him from Congress.

It is parallel to the influence of judgment, or some reckless conduct on his own part. The former in the house of friends, the latter in the house of enemies, is a sure testimony to treachery and secret plots.

The moon has a parallel to the power of the sun.

ful halcyon days, and the time will reach a conjunction of Saturn. The conjunction will occur in the house of enemies. This shows very clearly that Major McKinley is not a popular candidate; this year. That the common people—represented in astrology by the moon—are hostile to him, and this hostility will increase until its climax is reached in November next; yet its bitterness and strength will not be suspected by him if most concerns till after that time. From these testimonies, clear and un-dicting, I draw my judgment that William McKinley will not be elected president this year. Clearly it is not possible for him so. But if it had been in his power to postpone the time of his running for three years his success would have been assured.

GEORGE F. KORTZ,
Port Tampa, Fla., September 17, 1896.

The Mutual Plan Under Proper Direction and Good Management Offers to
Insurers as Safe and Reliable Protection Against Loss as the
Strongest Stock Companies at the Minimum Cost, and
Makes the Policy Holder a Pro Rata Sharer
in the Profits of the Company.

Every principle of insurance is based on mutual-
ity—all insurance is mutual. The
premiums which you pay to an insurance
company constitute a fund for the company
to pay losses. If the company is to
perform the object for which it was in-
sured, no company can live where the
premiums exceed the income. It is
impossible for a company to have an unusual
year with large losses and a low loss
ratio combined with the expense
loss may exceed that particular year's in-
come, and for this reason it is necessary
that the company have a sum over and
over to pay for the losses. It is impos-
sible to have excessive losses at any one period,
there are two ways of providing this

A company which has done much to relieve the burden imposed upon the shoulders of the insurers of our state is the Southern Mutual Insurance Company of Athens, Ga., organized in the year 1890. It has since enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Georgia, and during the forty-six years has returned to its policy holders an average dividend of 3.81 per cent of the total premiums paid to this policy. In round numbers, by one company has been saved its policy holders about \$8,000,000 since its organization. With a few more companies like the Southern Mutual the saving to the people of Georgia in insurance premiums would be enormous, and we would soon be able

The Georgia Mutual.

The Georgia Mutual is the oldest, and, of course, one of the strongest and most successful of the Atlanta mutual insurance companies.

It is well officered and well managed, and made a wonderful success during the period of its operation.

The president of the Georgia Mutual is Hon. R. T. Hardeman, who for many years has been the state treasurer of Georgia, and who is today one of the most prominent and popular citizens of the state.

The secretary is Hon. W. J. Mallard, a prominent and successful young business man of this city.

ate, for many years treasurer of the
State, the president; W. J. Mallard, Jr.,
secretary; and William L. Sherrill, general
agent, for years special agent and adjuster
in the south for the Greenwich Insurance
Company of New York.

The Mechanics' Mutual.
The Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Com-
pany of Atlanta celebrated its first anni-
versary last Tuesday and in spite of
drought, dull business and financial depression
it scored a distinct success its first
year.

In one year it started business, estab-
lished agencies, paid all its losses promptly
and saved a dividend of 10 per cent for its
policy holders.

The Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Com-

The active management of the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company is in the hands of Mr. Peyton Douglas, who was the prime mover in the organization of the company, and who, since its organization, has held the position of secretary and general manager. Mr. Douglas has made a life study of the insurance business in all its details, and is as well posted on that subject as any man of his age in the state. He started in the insurance business many years ago, being first connected with the stock companies, but realizing that mutual-ty, with proper safeguards, was the true principle of insurance, he organized and has

Among the losses paid by the Athens Mutual I find these:

J. S. Sauls, Savannah, loss on stock of merchandise.

T. J. Lingerfelt, Plainfield, Ga., loss on building and merchandise.

D. L. Bohon, Millen, Ga., loss on dwelling.

R. E. L. Evans, the general manager of the Athens Mutual, is an experienced insurance and real estate conservative business man and will make a success of his company; in fact, has already made a success. I notice in a statement of August 15th, by the company, the following items which, when considered take much of the time of the first six months of its existence, was

ON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE
Atlanta Zouave
DANCE,
Ponce DeLeon Springs.
 úrsday Evening, Sept. 24, 1896
 at 8 P. M.
 General Admission 50 cents;
LADIES FREE

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BY WOMAN'S HAND

Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R., in Charge of Andersonville.

WILL BEAUTIFY THE PLACE

They Have Already Raised Over \$1,000 To Further the Work of Improvements.

Historic old Andersonville, Ga., where the famous Union prison was situated and where so many Union soldiers are buried, will be beautified and made one of the most attractive places in this state.

The property on which the old prison stood was purchased some time ago by the Georgia division of the Grand Army of the Republic. When the property was bought it was the intention of the Grand Army of the Republic to beautify the place and preserve it. After it had been in possession of the Georgia division of the Grand Army of the Republic for some time they found that it would be impossible with the small amount of money in their possession to do anything toward beautifying the place.

The property was then turned over to the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic and they were asked, in a letter written by Major John L. Clem, to take charge of the place and do what they could toward preserving the place as they best saw fit.

Only a few days ago the ladies answered the letter and said that they would take charge of the place and do what they were able to do toward beautifying it. At their first meeting they raised over \$1,000 and a number of the members have been asked to give a certain amount and to raise a certain amount of money. In this way it is expected that in a short time they will have had enough money to begin work on the grounds at Andersonville.

The spot on which the old prison stood can plainly be seen and the line of the walls can be followed by the visitors and the line of the old walls and on the exact place where there stood beds of beautiful evergreen will be planted and in all parts of the grounds and the ladies will endeavor to make it look as pretty and green as is possible.

At one time it was thought that a fine smile of the old prison would be erected on the exact spot where it stood during the war. But this idea was abandoned and as a substitute the idea of planting evergreens on the line of the walls was accepted.

At the entrance of the now sacred grounds will be erected a small building in which will be kept the records of the place. The place will be for the reception of all visitors, and light refreshments will be served on the spot.

It is possible that after the grounds have been well improved the old prison will be erected in the center of the grounds. The place will be for the reception of all visitors, and light refreshments will be served on the spot.

When all the improvements have been made, the ladies have in mind have been made, Andersonville will be one of the prettiest spots in the south. The grounds will be well kept and where the war played havoc will, under the hands of experienced workmen, be changed into a quiet and beautiful place.

The Ladies Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic has started to work to make Andersonville one of the most beautiful places in the world. Thus far they have only raised about \$1,000, but that amount was raised at their first meeting. They hope to raise more money until they have raised enough money to beautify the place.

MINETREE DIES ON A SLEEPER

General Agent of the Southern at Jacksonville Passes Away.

Savannah, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—C. E. Minetree, general agent of the Southern railway at Jacksonville, died somewhere between the Plant Railway System depot, in this city, and Southview Junction last night in a sleeping car attached to northbound train No. 75, of the Plant system.

Mr. Minetree was en route to Norfolk. He was not in good health, and retired before the train reached Savannah, having boarded it at Jacksonville. Just before reaching Southview Junction the porter went to Mr. Minetree's berth, and was surprised to find the passenger dead.

The fact that a death had occurred in the sleeper was known to but few of the passengers aboard the train. The remains were quickly transferred to southbound train No. 25, of the Plant system, and brought back to Savannah, where an undertaker took charge of them. The body has been embalmed, and was forwarded this evening to Petersburg, where Mr. Minetree's family and relatives reside.

TRIPLE MURDERERS AT LARGE

Sheriff Polhill Chasing Rivers and Griffith, Negro Desperadoes.

Valdosta, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—Sheriff Polhill, of Hamilton county, Florida, was in this city today searching for the two negro desperadoes, Will Rivers and Rik Griffith, who shot down Nathan Johnson, the superintendent of Lowndes and Rose's naval stores business.

Sheriff Polhill says that the leader, Will Rivers, killed the men in two days. The first was a negro at Gold's still, while the next morning he shot to death another negro at the still of Love & McKelhen. He traveled a distance of thirty miles that day and started the riot at Lowndes and Rose's still, just before sundown.

He says that 400 men were after the desperadoes at one time, and that seventy-five or a hundred are still hunting for them. The police here think they had the negroes located near here this morning, but they arrived at the scene too late to get them. They arrested a suspicious character, but he was released, as he stated that two negroes, strangers to him, had been there. His description was such that there is no doubt that the negroes are about here.

They are heavily armed, and will defy arrest. If caught in Florida, or if carried back to the scene of their riotous conduct, they will be lynched, as the excitement throughout the neighborhood has been intense, and the people are determined to get rid of them by the quickest and surest way.

SCHOOLBOY KILLS A COMPANION

Two Children Quarrel and a Rock Produces Death.

Bristol, Tenn., September 19.—(Special.)—On Boone's creek, twenty miles west of here, John Crouch and George Howell, neighbors' boys, quarreled today while returning from school.

Howell struck Crouch on the head with a stone. The injured boy walked home, apparently not seriously hurt, but being sent for the cattle he did not return and was found dead in the pasture field.

Death has been making lavish strokes in the ranks of popular New York artists this year. Richard Gilliam, Charles Johnson, C. S. Reinhardt, W. H. Olson, Horace Bradley and other notables have quickly followed each other from the scene, and as they go clever youngsters are filling up the broken file.

Coincident with their going, but not because of any vacancy left by any of them, has been the coming of young Dick Outcault. He fills not the place of one of his departed comrades, but a unique place of his own, and is here not by senior right, but because of the inherent merit of the offerings he brings.

There is quality in this new and fresh success of Outcault's which is worthy of more than passing chronicle. Outcault pegged away at his pictures and his jokes with feverish persistence, but he never struck fire until he created something vital. Then New York was quick to embrace and applaud. The tired artist leaped into quick popularity and gathered around him a vast constituency.

Outcault succeeded because he executed with a distinct artistic mission. He gave to the illustrations of the day new types, vital with character and peculiar to New York. The New York that had embraced "Chimmie Fadden," turned just as eagerly to the "Yellow Kid," of Hogan's alley, to "Liz," to "Terrence McSwatt," to "Vincent Parrelly" and to "Kitty Dugan," and all the other scintillating stars of the alley. They were new; they were exaggerated, humorous glimpses at that sort of life which Hogan's alley represents and which five-sixths of those who read the newspapers never see.

They had the local touch, the imprint of alley life and environment, the imprint of east upon them. The Yellow Kid typed all the boyish daring, the roystering good humor, the overweening love of practical fun, the insensibility to the cares of life and the absolute and perfect enjoyment of the present characteristic of the alley boy. He was human, if he was exaggerated and his ears were big as fans. There was a burst of human sunshine about him that cut straight to the heart and we lingered to make friends with rough but genuine ore from the mine of New York life.

Outcault's first specialty was children. The first pictures he ever sold to the New York papers were illustrations for juvenile books. He always did these with a true touch, and from the first they attracted a sort of attention.

I ran across Outcault two or three years ago in Atlanta. He had then the desire of making a hit. He talked about it nearly all the time, and when he talked about his work it was almost entirely of the "kid" pictures that he had drawn. He was down here doing some industrial illustrating and was far from famous then. He had a fair standing with the illustrated weeklies and funny papers and sold them jokes and pictures, but he had no established name or fame.

He was a great favorite among his artist friends, for he was wonderfully clever;



clever as a conversationalist, a musician, a vocalist and a general entertainer. Once he had sung in opera and this gave him a good song repertoire. Then he had studied art in the Latin Quarter of Paris and had an inexhaustible fund of Latin quip and stories to tell.

He was a close friend of Charles Howland Johnson, who was so suddenly stricken down last July. Johnson had a beautiful studio and living apartments in the Life building. These were open at all hours in the day, and whether Johnson was there or not, his artist friends were always

welcome. And they never failed to make themselves at home. The room was quaintly furnished in oriental style and queer-looking rugs were piled on the waxed floors. Piled in a heap in one corner were a lot of musical instruments and these were used by Johnson's artist callers. Outcault was a frequent caller and he entertained the bohemian gatherings with piano and guitar selections and French and operatic airs. Johnson was ready with the guitar and many a jolly evening did these fellows spend up there in the air, high above the rush and roar, the fret and

the ache of spades. He was charged with having assisted J. F. Williams to hide his gold from the government inspectors. He admitted moving the brandy, but said he was simply employed by Williams and supposed his employer knew what he was doing. "General" was placed under a \$500 bond to assure his presence in the United States court at the October term. The negro was caught before the commissioner by Deputy Collector J. R. Ware and Deputy Marshal N. H. Upham.

MR. LENNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHY.—Again Mr. Lenney desires to call the attention of the public to his artistic pictures and popular prices. Mr. Lenney's productions are up to date, and in every way deserving. He is replying the reward of his good work by having all the patronage he can well care for. He is doing work for people from all parts of the state and probably has more pictures in Atlanta than any other photographer. The quality of his work is the very best and his prices are exceedingly popular.

MRS. MARY NEAL DEAD.

Mother of Mr. T. B. Neal Passes Away in Her Eighty-First Year.

Mrs. Mary Neal, widow of the late Mr. John Neal, died at the family residence, 81 South Pryor street, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the eighty-first year of her age. She was born in Wilkes county April 14, 1815.

She was a daughter of Mr. James A. Campbell, niece of Hon. Duncan G. Campbell and cousin of the late Chief Justice John A. Campbell. Her family moved to Pike county when she was six years of age, and there attended school with the Indians in the early settlement of that county. She often related interesting incidents and stories of Indian school life.

She received a fine education at Brown's, the most noted school for girls at that time. When at the age of seventeen she was married to Mr. John Neal, a prominent young Georgian.

COLUMBUS WANTS WATERWORKS

Town on the Chattahoochee Will Have Another Election.

Columbus, Ga., September 19.—(Special.)—A second petition for a new waterworks election was got out at Columbus today. It calls attention to the state of affairs as regards the water supply, claiming that the present supply is insufficient, and asks the council to call an election to vote upon bonds for new waterworks, to be owned by the city.

Every citizen of Columbus, whether a resident of the unprotected suburban communities or not, is entitled to sign this petition. The two petitions are being largely signed, and a vigorous fight is being waged for a new system of waterworks.

BACK FROM NEW YORK.—Miss Mary Ryan, the popular Whitehall street milliner, has returned from New York city, after a visit of several days. While in the metropolis Miss Ryan bought for her store a large stock of the latest goods in the millinery line. These goods she now has in her trade stock.

HIPPODROME COLLISION ENDS IN A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A remarkable exhibition appealing to the morbid taste for something sensational occurred near Dallas, Tex., last Tuesday. Two railroad engines, which were too old for use in regular service, were put under full steam and, in the presence of an audience of 30,000 people, were rushed head long at one another. The collision was terrible. Both engines were completely telescoped and both boilers unexpectedly exploded, hurling a shower of iron and steel for several hundred yards around, injuring five persons, two seriously and two perhaps fatally.

The exhibition was worked up by General Passenger Agent W. G. Crush—an appropriate name—the "Katy" railroad. A few weeks ago he suggested to the management of the railroad that this could be made a most unique exhibition, and, that if properly advertised, it would be a drawing card for the road. The management at first demurred, but so persistent was General Passenger Agent Crush and so earnest was he in the belief that thousands of people could be induced to attend that he finally succeeded in gaining the consent of the railroad management to the undertaking.

The engines were old and had been relegated to the "useless material" department of the company. Their motive power was, however, in good condition and when fully steamed up and put under headway there was no reason why they could not travel as fast as they ever did.

General Passenger Agent Crush advertised the affair from one end of Texas to the other, got all the other railroads interested in bringing crowds to witness the collision and the result was that this remarkable entertainment, which took place near Dallas, was witnessed by 30,000 people. The suggestion was not original, but was patterned after a similar exhibit which took place a few months ago at Ohio, which was witnessed by a crowd of nearly 50,000 eager participants. Mr. Crush was enthused at the remarkable success of that entertainment, and attracted by its capacity as a drawing card he concluded that the people of Texas should be treated to a similar one.

A Galveston News tells the following remarkable story of this most wonderfully sensational exhibition, which aroused more enthusiasm and created more interest than that most sensational of all entertainments, appealing to the morbid curiosity of humanity for some thrilling episode out of the regular run of ordinary events—a bull fight.

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The engines were old and had been relegated to the "useless material" department of the company. Their motive power was, however, in good condition and when fully steamed up and put under headway there was no reason why they could not travel as fast as they ever did.

General Passenger Agent Crush advertised the affair from one end of Texas to the other, got all the other railroads interested in bringing crowds to witness the collision and the result was that this remarkable entertainment, which took place near Dallas, was witnessed by 30,000 people. The suggestion was not original, but was patterned after a similar exhibit which took place a few months ago at Ohio, which was witnessed by a crowd of nearly 50,000 eager participants. Mr. Crush was enthused at the remarkable success of that entertainment, and attracted by its capacity as a drawing card he concluded that the people of Texas should be treated to a similar one.

people. The rumble of the two trains, faint and far off at first, but growing nearer and more distinct with each fleeting second, was like the gathering force of a cyclone. Nearer and nearer they came, the whistles of each blowing repeatedly, and the torpedoes which had been placed on the track exploding in almost a continuous round like the rattle of musketry. Every eye was strained and every nerve on edge. They rolled down at a frightful rate of speed to within a quarter of a mile of each other.

Nearer and nearer as they approached the fatal meeting place the rumbling increased, the blowing grew louder and hundreds who had come miles to see them felt

their hearts growing faint and were compelled to turn away from the awful spectacle.

Now they were within ten feet of each other, the bright red and green paint on the engines and the gaudy advertisements on the cars showing clear and distinct in the glaring sun.

A crash, sound of timbers rent and torn, and then a shower of splinters. There was just a swift instant of silence, and then, as if controlled by a single impulse, both boilers exploded simultaneously and the air was filled with flying missiles of iron and steel varying in size from a postage stamp to half a driving wheel, falling indiscriminately on the just and unjust, the rich and the poor, the great and the small.

The wonder was that there were not more broken heads and more bleeding hearts. How so many escaped is indeed little short of miraculous.

On the photographers' stand, situated not more than 100 feet from the track, and which experience has shown was dangerously near, were grouped the photogra-

phers, the reporters of The News and several railroad officials. Here the shower was particularly strong and one of the photographers, Mr. Dean, of Waco, will lose one of his eyes as the result of the sudden meeting with a small piece of flying steel. When those nearest the scene had time to collect their faculties and look about them all that remained of the two engines and the twelve cars was a smoking mass of fractured metal and splintered wood, except one car on the rear of each train, which had been left untouched. The engines had both been completely telescoped, and, contrary to experience in such cases, instead of rising in the air from the force of the blow, were just flattened out. There was

nothing about the cars big enough to save except pieces of wood, which were eagerly seized upon and carried home as souvenirs.

It took the great crowd at least a minute to realize what had happened, and then with a united yell they scrambled over the dead line, through the brush, tearing down barbed wire fences, and knocking down wooden ones in a vain attempt to get to the smoking heap of debris.

The ruin was so complete they could not at first believe it. It was only after they had thoroughly investigated the situation that they comprehended in full the breadth and scope of what they had seen, and then began the relic hunting phase of it. Everything that could be carried away was laid hold of and it would be safe to say that of the 30,000 on the grounds 25,000 of them are saving souvenirs of their exciting day's adventure.

The handling of the special trains which carried the crowds to the place of the collision was done with thoroughness and dispatch. There was not a wobble or a delay and the whole programme was carried out



not retire beyond the dead line the collision would never take place.

Four o'clock, the hour scheduled for the collision, came along, but all the specials had not arrived and a postponement of one hour was inevitable. At 5 o'clock the two trains met at the point of collision and were photographed.

The crowd of the trains backed up the hill on the south and the other on the hill on the north. Everything was now ready. The smoke was pouring from their funnels in a great black streak and the popping of the steam could be distinctly heard for the distance was filled with flying missiles of iron and steel varying in size from a postage stamp to half a driving wheel, falling indiscriminately on the just and unjust, the rich and the poor, the great and the small.

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worry of New York.

Johnson was in the glory of his brilliant success then. Money and honors were coming his way. He had the country at his feet. Outcault was struggling and the two friends used to talk over prospects together.

Just about the time that Johnson was stricken down Outcault pulled to the front, Hogan's alley made a hit, and when Johnson died Outcault was reaping the first fruits of a promising success.

Outcault has gathered all the fruits of a New York success. His little people have been put on the stage; in campaign songs; on campaign buttons; in topical songs, and into all sorts of advertising dodges. They have caught New York, and Chimmie Fadden, with such an army of bright and lively youngsters to contend against, has taken a rear seat.

Outcault couldn't be anything but an artist. He is an artist to his finger tips. Slight of build, with refined features, he has every appearance of an artist. His fingers are small and shapely as a woman's and his hair falls in true artist fashion upon his forehead. In manner he is the artist and in his style of living he is the same.

He came from Ohio, the same state, by the way, which produced Johnson. He worked around the newspapers in Cincinnati for a few years and studied art in Paris. He was a happy-go-lucky fellow, not regular or systematic and his practical friends could not see much promise in him. They discouraged his artist aspirations, as is always the case with the artist, and he would get along at all, but the young conjurer with the pen was obstinate and he would not listen to them. He made an artist out of himself any way. He mixed up some operative stage experience with the process, but he landed finally.

He did not get along smoothly in New York at first. He had to struggle, and his career was not always rose hued. He finally caught a place on The World and on this paper he began to present the young people of Hogan's alley. They came quickly to the front and no illustrations now appearing in New York are appreciated more or more eagerly sought for.

To those who know Outcault his success is most gratifying. He is a thoroughly charming fellow, a man of great faithfulness to his work. While Gilliam and Johnson and Reinhardt have faded from the scene Outcault has come.

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To those who know Outcault his success is most gratifying. He is a thoroughly charming fellow

GIVE THEIR REASONS

Prominent Colored Leaders Tell Why They Will Support Atkinson.

NEGROES ALL FAVOR HIM

Jackson McHenry Tells Why He Took the Stump for Him.

MAKES A STRONG APPEAL TO HIS RACE

Other Prominent Politicians Have Words of Approval for the Regime of Atkinson.

The colored leaders are taking the stump in behalf of Governor Atkinson and his race.

All of the prominent colored men of Fulton are hard at work, and in every section of the adjacent territory meetings have been recently held in which the colored men were the chief speakers. Jackson McHenry, C. C. Wimbush and others were in consultation yesterday and have arranged for a series of political gatherings among the colored men in behalf of the state democratic ticket.

H. L. Johnson, Moses Bentley and W. A. Pledge have already taken the stump in behalf of Atkinson, and are ardently championing his candidacy. Jackson McHenry made a speech at East Point Thursday night and will speak again tomorrow at one of the country precincts. They are calling upon the negroes throughout the whole state to support Governor Atkinson. "I tell you how it is with us," said Jackson McHenry yesterday. "We believe that Governor Atkinson will make for many reasons. I see that the populists are flooding the town and the country with circulars calling attention to the fact that the governor has given it out to the negroes that they ought to support him because he pardoned Adolphus Duncan, and all that. That is not cutting any figure in the campaign with the negro. We know that the governor did nothing more than his duty, and that he had thoughtfully and was guilty, he would have hanged. What is influencing the colored man in this campaign is the attitude of the governor with reference to the convict lease system of the state. He has shown that he is in direct opposition to the methods that have been used for years in the state penitentiary. What did he do when he heard that the convicts had been ill-treated but sent a court of investigation and have one of the largest camps in the state disbander? We know that the governor is our friend. He believes in the educational advancement of the negroes, and will do all in his power in that direction.

A. W. Burnett, who was with McHenry, voiced the same opinion. "My position is better stated in the following article, which I wrote for my paper, The Atlanta Democrat," he said. "To rid the minds of the people of this state as to our position in the gubernatorial election, we do not say that we support Governor Atkinson for re-election, not alone for the reason that he is a friend to the people whom this paper represents, but that he has made an excellent governor. We find in him a friend to our educational institutions and an enemy to the convict lease system. He has the manhood to stand by his principles. He has a consistent and nothing more. While he is a democrat, and has been a life-long supporter of the members of his party, they can find no fault with his administration. He has a clear record. Speaking as we do, representing for the race of which this paper is a representative, and which we are proud to be, we lay aside all political prejudices and will support the man who is a candidate of an opposite party. That he will be elected, there is no doubt; but his colored friends throughout Georgia are proud of his appreciation of his services to the state, which he has rendered without fear or favor. We believe that he will be true in the future as he has been in the past."

Stick to Colonel Buck. The Atlanta negroes are sticking by Colonel Buck, and are denouncing the action of Love in trying to call another state convention. They state that they acquiesced in the action of the state central committee at the session in Macon, when the white ticket was put out.

They state that they will not participate in the efforts of the count-down to have another electoral ticket put out.

MR. OTTLEY GOES TO ST. LOUIS.

Will Participate in the Bankers' Convention There This Week.

Mr. J. K. Ottley, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, leaves for St. Louis tonight as one of Georgia's two delegates from the state-at-large to the St. Louis convention of the Bankers' Association of America. Mr. Ottley is one of the youngest of the cashiers of Atlanta banks, and he occupies a strong hold in the esteem of Atlanta's business men, and there is probably not a cashier of the banks of the city who is more highly regarded by the directors of the institution with which he is connected.

BIG DAY FOR COLLECTORS.

Citizens Crowded the City Hall All Day and Paid Their Taxes.

About \$50,000 in city taxes were collected yesterday. That amount was received over the counter in the office of Collector Payne, but when a large number of letters, containing checks, are opened, the amount will be much larger. There was a big rush in the city hall all day and the assessors and collectors had all they could do in issuing and signing receipts for the taxes. The exact figure of the day's work could not be obtained, the collectors not having time to foot up the lists and open the letters and add up the check amounts. It is believed that the total will show a collection of considerably over \$100,000 for the day. Yesterday was the last day for payment of city taxes without marshals' cost.

COMMISSIONER GLENN IS BACK.

Returned Yesterday from an Extensive Tour of Speech-Making.

Commissioner of Education Glenn returned yesterday morning from a tour of speech making through the state. He spoke at a large number of towns and made two or three speeches a day. He spoke at it in the popular young men's school tax rate, and is well pleased with the result of his tour. The country people, he says, are beginning to see the value of the local school tax rate when applied to the country schools, and will insist on having it.

Colonel Glenn is very enthusiastic over the prospects of a favorable action of the legislature in regard to the matter and believed there is very little doubt but that the law will be passed. He will remain in the city for a few days and then leave again for a day or two to make speeches at places he has not yet visited.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, September 19.—Gold withdrawn today amounted to \$250,000, leaving the reserve at the close of today's business at \$115,000,000.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

The society girls of Atlanta are awakening to the fact that they are very much behind their northern sisters in appreciating the pleasures of athletic sports and all outdoor exercises. There is being organized at present an athletic club that promises to be one of the most delightful of social organizations, and as the young ladies originating the movement are deeply interested there is no doubt the fall season will witness the opening of a young ladies' athletic club.

Southern girls have never fully appreciated that their climate warranted so many delightful outdoor recreations as the north, and up to the past year, when bicycling became the fad, society girls especially were like so many hot house plants inhaling the bracing winter air from an atmosphere of wraps and plumage and their health, complexion, and spirits were confined to children's entertainments, and for a time southern society even among the younger set seemed to be confined entirely to gossamer gayeries.

Now, however, a glorious change seems to be at hand, garden parties have become a stylish, bicycle races under the shade of trees is quite the fad, and all society is looking forward to the revival of the all frescoed dinner parties at the Piedmont Driving Club.

The attendance of so many prominent Atlanta girls at northern schools, where the northern and western girls keep radiant in their healthy complexions, has excited investigation. They appreciate the strength and vigor brought about by outdoor exercise, and in a general system of recreation, and before long society will divide its hours of pleasure equally between house and out-of-door gayeries.

Mr. Clarence Knowles, kindred the use of the Pennsylvania club-house to the young ladies for their proposed club, and they have determined to, as soon as possible, call a meeting and formally organize. The Pennsylvania club-house of every convenience for such a club and there will be ample room for a library, where current literature may benefit the tired young women resting after a long bicycle ride and awaiting hot tea, chocolate or coffee before returning to town. There will be a piano for musical recreation and tables and every convenience for informal card parties, while a lawn tennis court at once laid out, and every advantage of golf or any other out-of-door game that may be favored.

Although bicycling is not to be the favored exercise for many days to come by right of the many pleasures it combines, and the agreed excellence of the exercise thereon in the north and the revival of horseback riding for women.

As the club seems to be the agreeable termination for bicycle and all riding parties, the organization of the young ladies' athletic club will increase the popularity of morning rides and renew the popularity of the bicycle among Atlanta women. The club will have a long and happy opportunity of resting after a tiresome drive or ride, and delicious tea can be had on a moment's notice.

"I am afraid," said a society girl the other day, "that our gentlemen friends will not be so kind as to join our club of 'new women' when they hear of our prospective club, but they are the very ones who are always talking about girls not making proper exercise. If we take the exercise and indulge in outdoor pleasures, as they do, we must have our clubs, our place of rest, and our kind of refreshment, too. Then, of course, none of us will ever become so carried away with our sports as to usurp the many privileges as does Miss Ruth Hanna."

Today, at the moment a man became politically or otherwise prominent the lives and social pastimes of his family become as well and sometimes better known than the political principles of the head of the home. Miss Ruth Hanna, it seems, inherits the independence of spirit over her dominating father and prefers, to the conventional riding spirit, a full suit of boy's clothes, and rides astride her thoroughbred, prancing pinto. She resents, however, the suggestion of adopting this mode of riding as a discipline of the new woman, but prefers it, as she learned that way as a child. When the mother of the young ladies presented her with a pony and she began by mounting as did the little boys, and with a set up, "sir," would ride along with them. She was most of the time out of school at her father's magnificent suburban home, she continued her old way of riding and prefers it to any other club. At a distance approaching she might be taken for a swaggy young fellow of the upper ten, since her riding costume is exactly similar to those of the young gentlemen seen cantering in Central park. The trousers are very wide at the hips, narrowing at the knee, where they are fitted with long leggings. The coat is a fitted cutaway affair, exposing an immaculate shirt bosom, studs, tie, etc. She wears an Alpine hat, and her silver spurs attached to her shoes. It is said that when Mr. Hanna assumed control of the McKinley campaign he remonstrated with his daughter as to the propriety of her riding dress, appreciating the eyes of the world were riveted upon his every movement. It will probably afford some vicarious pleasure to the young ladies to know that his sixteen-year-old daughter entirely denies home, and mounting her thoroughbred pony, a garcon says: "My father's public opinion to me, papa, I am a diplomat. I am going to ride this way. I always enjoyed it."

Ruth is an entertaining type, but hardly a type that will be copied, but there is nothing more graceful and universally admired than a skillful horsewoman. With very little practice the grace for which southern horsewomen were famous may be revived, and women may acquire their old love for the most delightful outdoor recreation. Besides the athletic features of the proposed club, there will be a general reception day, at which the young ladies will entertain the gentlemen friends and at different times there will be informal receptions and entertainments. About fifteen young married women will act as patronesses, and the membership will be limited to about forty or fifty young women. Although there have been no formal meetings as yet, Mrs. James W. English, Jr., is the popular young man, and is generally discussed as the president of the new club. Besides her popularity in the social world, she is especially enthusiastic over equestrian sports for women, and was among the first to favor bicycling here among society women. She is a most graceful horsewoman, and possessed of the necessary executive ability for leadership in any position or organization.

British Bark Foundered.

New York, September 19.—A dispatch from Nassau, New Brunswick, states that the British bark, Tamar E. Marshall, Captain Utley, from Savannah August 27th, for Santos, Brazil, foundered at sea. The crew was picked up and landed at Nassau by the Norwegian bark Luiso, bound from Mossie for Rosario.

LYONS FOR ATKINSON

Republican National Committeeman for Georgia Speaks Out.

WILL VOTE FOR GOV. ATKINSON

Strong Commendation of the Democratic Administration by a Prominent Colored Georgian.

Augusta, Ga., September 19.—(Special).—Another prominent negro leader in Georgia, Judson W. Lyons, of this city, is an enthusiastic champion of Governor Atkinson. Judson Lyons is well known, not only in Augusta, where he is a practicing attorney, but in the state and national councils of the republican party. He is a man of influence. He was elected at St. Louis the Georgia member of the national republican executive committee, and is a dignified, self-respecting, intelligent man.

"Yes," said he, "I favor Governor Atkinson for re-election, and I have my preference for him on his strong fight against lawlessness and mob violence, and his bold declaration that the laws of Georgia must be respected and upheld."

Atkinson and Lynch Law.

"Indeed," said he, "from the way I think about it, unless the lynchers are suppressed and put down, the republic will tremble and retrograde. In this part of the country, where mob spirit is so popular, this problem to the real patriot should take precedence of all others, until the absolute supremacy of the law is restored. Governor Atkinson's record against lynch law for the past two years has been the north star to the bewildered traveler, the refreshing oasis in the arid Sahara to those who are fighting the savage brutality, and for it I admire him. Since my party has no state ticket in the field I shall render him the highest honor that one American can pay another, and give him my vote in appreciation of his gallant stand for a just and impartial administration of the law, even for the poor, friendless colored men in the rural districts of this state."

Governor Atkinson said the other night in his own house speech: "If the white men make, interpret and administer the law cannot trust it, who can? That statement of the case has great significance when you reflect on it at a moment. It is true that his populist opponent runs on a good plank in his platform, in this respect, but while the platform may be good, the favorable record of a man holding the exalted office of chief magistrate of a great state is much better."

Security of Person and Property.

Reference being made to the republican plank in the populist platform, Lyons said: "I believe in being temperate, but prohibition, which it is said does not prohibit, sinks into insignificance before the question. Let there be security of person and property, and in the attachment that this will inevitably produce for home, and its comfort and improvement the father give mother, will there begin by precept and example a temperance society and prohibitory code that will in truth and in fact result in a temperate people?"

There is one fact in connection with prohibition in Georgia, he continued, "that has struck me very forcibly. In calling attention to this, I am not making any offense to the friends of prohibition, but am simply noting what is true and a fact worthy of observation, that twenty-nine-thirds of all the lynchings in this state have taken place in counties where there is a temperance society and prohibitory code that will in truth and in fact result in a temperate people."

"Yes," you can write me down as one who will give cordial support to Governor Atkinson, and one who believes that the negroes of this state should co-operate in retaining him in office."

NEW ORDINANCE CATCHES THEM.

About 500 New Business Licenses Must Be Taken Out.

All of the business licenses issued by the city will expire on October 1st, and License Inspector Saxe is preparing to send out notices to the merchants to take out new licenses. The new tax ordinance, which went into effect on the 1st of July has increased the number of licensed businesses from 100 to 1,000. A large number of trades which escaped payment of license fees under the old ordinance are now required to pay, and when the merchants, traders and others subject to the law are notified by the inspector several thousand dollars additional in license fees will be collected.

MACK MILLER'S ESCAPE.

S. J. Moody, of Buchanan, Denies That He Was a Party to It.

S. J. Moody, who was arrested several days ago in Buchanan, Ga., on the charge of having assisted Mack Miller to escape from the revenue officials, has written a card, in which he explained his connection with the affair and denies that he tried to help Miller get away. "I did not know that Miller was under arrest," he wrote, "and I was told that he was out for him. I walked upstairs in the courtroom and was beckoned to by Mack Miller to come to him, and as he did so he explained to me the facts of the case. I knew what he wanted, and when he reached the back steps he said: 'You can go back.' I was amazed at his conduct, but I went to the front steps and told him that I was a deputy marshal and that I was told that Miller had escaped, and I told them he had gone out the back door. They then accused me of getting him away, and I related to them the facts above set forth. I did not go away with Mack Miller, but remained at home in Buchanan, within one hundred and fifty yards of the courthouse, where I could have been found almost any day after the escape of Miller until I was arrested on the 14th instant."

Hypnotists at the Lyceum.

Manager Sharp, of the Lyceum, announces the novel and unique engagement of Mr. Sylvanus A. Lee and Miss Alberta Lee, the well-known hypnotists.

Their performances are built upon original methods, and have as much attraction for the orthodox churchman as for the blasphemous atheist. Mr. Lee has spent much of his time in the great cities of the world, and for the past two years has caused a sensation in the east by his wonderful duplication of the manifestations of the strange people who claim supernatural and occult power.

Mr. Lee never humiliates his subjects. On Wednesday evening they will throw a man into a hypnotic sleep from which he will not be awakened for two days and two nights. The man will be placed on exhibition in some prominent store window, where he will be watched both night and day.

He will have nothing to eat or drink during his long sleep.

The "ROSE," Best \$1.00 KID in the World==Black and Colored.

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\$10 AND OVER

NOTIONS.

You will save money by studying the following prices on these little items, some of which you need daily:

Finishing Braid, 5 yards.....	5c
Velvet Binding, 1/4 in., 4 yards.....	5c
Velvet Binding, 2 in., 4 yards.....	10c
New Brush Binding, per yd.....	8c
Waterproof Binding, per yd.....	10c
Whalebones, 9 in.....	5c
Best Pat. Hooks and Eyes.....	4c
Century Corset Shields.....	25c
Corset Steels, 5 Hooks.....	7c
Rubber Dressing Combs, 6 in.....	5c
Horn Dressing Combs, 8 in.....	10c
Rubber Dressing Combs, 8 in.....	10c
Rubber Dressing Combs, 9 in.....	15c
Horn Fine Combs.....	5c
Rubber Fine Combs, large.....	10c
Curling Irons, all sizes.....	5c
Kid Curlers.....	5c and 10c
Madame Lewis' Hair Crimpers.....	4c
Embroidery Frames, all sizes.....	5c
Sterling Silver Thimbles.....	25c
Chatailins, black and tan.....	25c
Shopping Bags.....	25c
Tallow's Complexion Powder.....	10c
Tracing Wheels.....	5c
Safety Pins, all sizes.....	5c
Hair Pins.....	1c
Cabinet Ass't Hair Pins.....	5c
Horn Hair Pins, 3/2 in. long, black, shell and amber.....	1c
Roach Combs.....	5c
Lead Pencils, rubber tip, doz.....	10c
Envelopes, 50 for.....	5c
Tape Measures, 5 feet.....	5c
Box Paper and Envelopes.....	10c
Filo Emb'd Silk, dozen skeins.....	23c
Saxony Yarn, all wool, hank.....	5c
Knitting Yarn, hank.....	5c

Linen and White Goods.

Read the prices, call and investigate the goods; you will get the best values ever offered in Atlanta.

52 in. Red Damask.....	15c
58 in. Red Damask, fast colors.....	25c
60 in. Red Damask, oiled colors.....	35c
54 in. All Linen Loom Damask.....	35c
56 in. All Linen Loom Damask.....	35c
70 in. All Linen Loom Damask.....	48c
64 in. All Linen Bleached Damask.....	50c
70 in. All Linen Bleached Damask.....	75c
16x32 All Linen Damask Towels, dozen.....	\$1.20
18x40 All Linen Damask Towels, dozen.....	\$1.50
18x38 All Linen Damask Towels, assorted border, tied fringe, dozen.....	\$2.00
16x32 All Linen Huck Towels, dozen.....	\$1.20
16x38 All Linen Huck Towels, dozen.....	\$1.50
21x42 All Linen Huck Towels, dozen.....	\$2.00
12x12 All Linen Fringed Doilies.....	48c
16x16 All Linen Fringed Doilies.....	85c
17x17 All Linen Fringed Doilies.....	80c
15x15 All Linen Fringed Doilies.....	50c
15x15 All Linen Napkins.....	65c
17x17 All Linen Napkins.....	75c
22x22 All Linen Napkins.....	\$1.25
15 in. Unbleached Twill Crash.....	3c
15 in. Bleached Heavy Twill Crash, yard.....	5c
18 in. All Linen Unbleached Crash.....	5c
18 in. All Linen Bleached Crash, plain or bordered.....	10c
18 in. Big Check Crash for fancy work.....	12 1/2c
36 in. Heavy Butcher's Linen.....	20c
23 in. Fine Grade Art Linen.....	30c
10 1/4 Colored Spreads.....	\$1.00
16 in. White Lawns.....	10c
22 in. Bird-Eye Diaper.....	58c
24 in. Bird-Eye Diaper.....	63c
27 in. Bird-Eye Diaper.....	72c

Do Not Be Deceived

By the present hot days. The cold weather will soon be on us. NOW is the time to prepare.

Extraordinary Conditions require Extraordinary efforts.

Unexcelled... Merchandise at Unequalled prices will be our Special efforts for this week.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

The styles the newest—the qualities the best and the prices the lowest.

Black Brocade Gros Grain, 22 in., rich designs.....	75c
Black Brocade Satins, 22 in., elegant patterns.....	80c
Black Moss Velour, 22 in., newest skirt goods.....	98c
Black Satin Duchesse, 22 in., silk back.....	75c
Black Satin Duchesse, 23 in., silk back.....	98c
Black Taffeta, 24 in wide.....	85c
Brocade Changeable Silk in full line colors, 22 in. wide. Special for a week.....	28c
Gros de Londres, amber effects, 22 in. wide.....	79c
Stripe Brocade Taffetas in rich combinations of colorings.....	\$1.24
22 in. Plain Taffeta in dark, medium and evening shades.....	85c
24 in. Brocade Silks in all light shades for evening dresses.....	79c
Black and full line colors quilted Satins.....	75c
22 in. Satin in full line shade, dark, medium and light.....	48c
Our stock of Velvets is complete, all colors, widths and prices.	

BLACK GOODS.

In this department we can please the most fastidious. All styles and qualities. Our prices cannot be matched.

36 in. All Wool Extra Heavy Serge.....	25c
52 in. All wool storm Serge.....	50c
52 in. All wool wide mail Serge.....	60c
34 in. wool filled Cashmere.....	12 1/2c
40 in. silk finished Cashmere.....	25c
40 in. all wool Henrietta.....	20c
38 in. silk finished Henrietta.....	42 1/2c
36 in. Black Brocades.....	15c
40 in. Black Brocades.....	25c
38 in. all wool Brocades.....	37 1/2c
38 in. all wool Jacquard, all the newest figures.....	50c
46 in. all wool fancy Brocade.....	65c
46 in. Brocade Sicilian.....	85c
38 in. all wool Brocade, Lizard pattern.....	79c
46 in. fancy Brocades, novelties.....	75c
44 in. heavy fancy Brocade novelties, rich designs.....	\$1.25
50 in. all wool Ladies Cloth.....	30c
50 in. all wool extra heavy Ladies Cloth.....	50c
54 in. all wool Broadcloth.....	75c
38 in. black and white Novelties, all wool.....	50c

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

All the latest Novelties in Fine, Medium and Cheap goods. Look at the goods and we will sell you your Fall Dress.

30 in. Fancy Brocades in full ass't colors.....	10c
34 in. Fancy Damasee Suiting in Brocade and Checks.....	15c
40 in. Fancy Brocades in all the latest colorings.....	25c
36 in. all wool Fancy Suitings at.....	27 1/2c
38 in. all wool Suitings for Bicycle Costumes.....	35c
36 in. Fancy Balsamo Suitings.....	60c
40 in. all wool Fancy Chevrons.....	50c
44 in. all wool Fancy Suitings in rough effects.....	75c
42 in. all wool Covert Cloths, in all colors.....	80c
48 in. all wool heavy Suitings in smooth and rough effects.....	\$1.00
34 in. wool filled Cashmere, full line shades.....	15c
40 in. Fine weave Cashmere, all shades.....	25c
46 in. all wool Henrietta in full line colors.....	38c
38 in. Silk finished Henrietta, all wool.....	50c
36 in. Navy Blue Serge, all wool.....	50c
54 in. Navy Blue Flannel Suiting.....	25c
50 in. Heavy Storm Serge, all wool.....	50c
52 in. all wool Wide Mail Navy Blue Serge.....	60c
36 in. all wool Flannel Suitings.....	35c
50 in. all wool Ladies' Cloth, full line colors.....	39c
52 in. all wool, extra heavy Ladies' Cloth.....	59c
54 in. all wool Broadcloth in full line colors.....	75c
54 in. all wool Cream white Broadcloth.....	\$1.00

LININGS.

This department is our pride—in it you can always find anything you want. WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES ON LININGS.

Best grade French Hair Cloth.....	35c
All wool Moeser.....	35c
Fine grade Cotton Moreen.....	25c
Heavy grade Cotton Moreen.....	18c
Good grade Cotton Moreen.....	10c
Fine grade stripe Noire.....	7 1/2c
Best grade fast black Cambric.....	6 1/2c
Best grade Kid Cambric.....	3 1/2c
Best grade 36-inch Rustleine.....	10c
Premier Silk Linings.....	17 1/2c
Best grade plain Silesia.....	10c
Double faced Silesia.....	10c
Heavy all linen Canvases.....	12 1/2c
All linen Wireline.....	15c
Fibre Chamolins.....	15c
All linen collar Canvases.....	25c

SHOES.

We guarantee every pair Shoes. From us you get Shoes in single pairs at Wholesale Prices.

Ladies' Dongola Button, Common Sense, Opera and Needle Toes, cloth and kid top.....	\$1.25
Ladies' fine Dongola Button, Common Sense, Opera and Razor Toe, cloth and kid top, heel and spring heel—this Shoe well worth 2.00, at.....	\$1.50
Our \$2.00 line we are proud of—any style last, width or size; this line especially attractive, and cannot be equaled. See the wide ankle in this line.....	\$2.00
Fine Kid, hand-welt and hand-turned, Button, in all lasts, sizes and widths.....	\$2.50
Infants' Dongola Button, with or without wedge heel, Hs, 50c.....	50c
Child's Dongola Wedge Heel, Button, No. 210, special, 5 to 8.....	50c
Same Shoe, No. 250, special, 8 to 11.....	75c
Same Shoe, No. 250, special, 11 1/2 to 12.....	\$1.00
Child's Kangaroo Calf Button—best wearing School Shoe made, 8 1/2 to 11.....	\$1.00
Same Shoe, 11 1/2 to 12.....	\$1.25
Youths' fine Satin Calf Balm, heels or spring heel, 9 to 12.....	\$1.00
Boys' high grade Satin Calf Balm, Dongola top, Razor and Southern toe, 3 to 5.....	\$1.50

CARPET DEPARTMENT

and Colored.

MAIL ORDERS
SOLICITED
EXPRESS PAID ON
ORDERS
—FOR—
\$10 AND OVER

ES. —
guarantee every pair Shoes.
you get Shoes in single pairs
at low Prices.
ongola Button, Common
Opera and Needle
tooth and kid top, \$1.25
ne Dongola Button, Com-
mon, Opera and Razor
tooth and kid top, heel and
heel—this Shoe \$1.50
orth 2.00, at.....
line we are proud of—
le last, width or size;
e especially attractive,
cannot be equaled. See
e ankle in this \$2.00
hand-welt and hand-
Button, in all
izes and widths \$2.50
ongola Button, with or
wedge heel, His. 50c
ongola Wedge Heel, But-
on, 210, special, 5 to 50c
e. No. 250, special, 75c
e. No. 250, spe- \$1.00
to 2.....
angaroo Calf Button—
earing School \$1.00
ade, 8 1/2 to 11.....
\$1.25
ine Satin Calf Bala,
spring heel, 9 \$1.00
grade Satin Calf Bala,
top, Razor and
toe, 3 to 5..... \$1.50

DEPARTMENT.
et department is a trade
e trading public appre-
grade goods at Low Prices.
ton Chain Carpets in
patterns, made 23c
tra Super Ingrain Car-
de and 48c
double extra Super all
rain, made 57 1/2c
ish Body Brus-
e and laid 50c
to-wire Tapestry Car-
ade and laid 72 1/2c
Body Brussels with
match, 99c
Velvet Carpets, extra
e, patterns for parlor
made \$1.69
n, medium weight 39c
n, extra weight.....55c
Table Covers.....35c
Table Covers.....65c
Table Covers.....\$1.25
n Swiss.....10c
n Swiss.....15c
d Curtain Swiss.....15c
Scrims.....5c
Cretons.....12 1/2c
Felt, blk. and cols. 90c
ne.....10c
line.....12 1/2c
tension Rods... 25c
e, trimmed.....25c
ment Art Denims, all
for Week
Y CAPS
and Colored

The Store's all Enthusiasm

A
new
season
Just ahead;
every day new fall
Importations come tumbling
into the receiving rooms and advices
every mail of more to follow. Buyers are
heading homeward and soon we'll be in the
swim and whirl of autumn selling. In
the meantime, we're double dis-
counting the past in big bar-
gain times for
what's left
of summer
weights.

THE **GLOBE SHOE & CLOTHING CO.**
89 & 91 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

Will Work Wonders With This Generation of Men.

Thousands of dollars would be
saved if all could have the
benefit of a Pure Linen Finish
laundry work. Linen will wear
twice as long, look better and
save you money. Avail yourself
by sending to the popular

Trio Steam Laundry

79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Liberal Commission to Agents in
Other Towns.

COOK REMEDY CO.
SYPHILIS Primary, Secondary or Ter-
tiary Syphilis permanently
cured in 10 to 15 days. You
need not be treated at home for the same price under same
guarantee. If you prefer to come here you will not
pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no
need to be treated at home. If you have taken mercury,
iodine, potash, and still have sores and
patches, come to us. We will cure you.
Address: **COOK REMEDY CO., 307**
N. LaSalle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Receiver's Sale of The Atlanta Dairy Company.

In accordance with an order of the Hon.
J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of the superior
court of the Atlanta circuit, made in the
case of J. H. Thompson et al., plaintiffs,
against the Atlanta Dairy Company, de-
fendant, pending in said case will, on
Saturday, September 19, 1896, between 10
o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., sell at
public outcry to the highest bidder, on the
premises where the said Atlanta Dairy
Company has its chief business place, to-
wiz the corner of Bartow and Luckie
streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., the
following property of said defendant, to-
wiz: all the day's inventory of the
defendant, consisting of all milk and butter
and fixtures, refrigerators, pumps, vats,
tubers, cans and all other dairy ve-
hicles and belongings; all milk and butter
on hand at the time; all horses, wagons,
barns, fodder and feed; all office fur-
niture and fixtures; cash register and safe;
all household goods and furniture and all
other personal property and assets of the
defendant and premises on the corner
of Luckie and Bartow streets; all the
rights, the good will and the business
of the defendant; all notes and
accounts owing to said defendant except
those given for real estate; and all other
property and choses in action of the
defendant excepting its stock in the
Atlanta Creamery Company; and all other
property and choses in action of the
defendant excepting its stock in the
Atlanta Creamery Company; and all other
property and choses in action of the
defendant excepting its stock in the
Atlanta Creamery Company. Sale
will be subject to confirmation or rejection
by the court in chambers at 8:30 o'clock
p. m. on Monday, September 21, 1896. Terms
cash on acceptance of bid. Property and
inventory open to inspection. This Septem-
ber 19, 1896.
EDMOND SCOTT,
Receiver.

FINANCIAL. More Money

Can be made by speculation in stocks
between now and the presidential election
than can be made through the same or
any other medium in five years' time, pro-
viding operations are not made recklessly.
The issues in the coming political contest
are of immense importance and specula-
tors who are on the right side of the mar-
ket will make fortunes. Take advantage
of the opportunity, but

SPECULATE SYSTEMATICALLY
THE DEAN SAFE SYSTEM PAYS
OVER 300 PER CENT PER ANNUM.
Send for our sixth annual statement.
Checks sent every two weeks.
E. S. DEAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Main office 35 Broadway, N. Y.
sept-17-96

RILEY-GRANT CO.

Dealers
5 1/2 % Mortgages 7 %
No. 28 S. Broad St.

The "Permanent Stock"

Of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Com-
pany: pays 3 per cent interest, free of all
taxes; costs \$100 a share. Interest guar-
anteed and amply provided for now. A
limited amount on the market at this
rate of interest. Apply to Atlanta Loan
and Investment Company, 31 Equitable
building, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
Investment Securities.
No. 9 E. Alabama street.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

PATNE-MURPHY COMPANY, BROKERS,
J. C. KNOX, Manager
Orders executed over private wires for
Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provi-
sions. Local securities bought and sold.
Correspondence solicited.
2 South Pryor Street, Jackson Building.
Phone 21.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
Superior to
COPAIBA,
CUBEBES and
INJECTIONS.
Cures the same
diseases in 48
hours without
injury or
irritation.
Each Capsule bears the name
EDMOND SCOTT, Receiver.

If you are going to the Moun-
tains or Sea Shore, why not carry a
Hammock and Croquet Set? We
have Hammocks and will make a
special price on them for the next
week. Our Croquet Sets are al-
ways cheap, and the quality the
best.

TENNIS GOODS

IN ALL THEIR DETAILS.
Rackets, Nets, Poles, and every-
thing to make a court complete.
Write for special catalogue on the
above lines.

Housefurnishing Goods

— AND —
BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

Our line of samples of Builders'
Hardware is beautiful, and we re-
quest that you call and look at
them whether you want to buy or
not. Estimates furnished wil-
lingly.

**The Clarke
Hardware
Company,**
35 PEACHTREE ST.
ATLANTA, GA.

CYCLE CLEANING

This new departure will be entertained by every
one who rides a Wheel.
Your bicycle cleaned externally and oiled three
times. Taken apart, cleaned, readjusted, oiled
once. Lamps cleaned, supplied with oil and wick.
Checked day or night. All for \$1. In Advance.
Experts only employed on repairs of all descrip-
tions. Punctures, only 25c. Send postal or call
phone 1814.

SOUTHERN CYCLE FITTING CO.,
45 NORTH BROAD STREET.
sep 12-1m sun thur.

J. K. Orr Shoe Co.,
Columbus, Ga.,
LEADING NET HOUSE
... IN THE SOUTH.

Matchless Values for
... Cash Buyers.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
aug 25-27-sun

THE SUMMER DAYS ARE OVER.



Your thoughts should
turn to Fall attire. This
is an invitation to look at
our new Fall Clothes,
Hats and Furnishings.
We'll be really glad to
have you look—because
the looker of today is to-
morrow's buyer. Only
the best of things are
here, but at **LOWEST PRICES.**

Geo. Muse Clothing Co
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
38 Whitehall.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, Vice Presidents. J. J. HUFFIS, G. A. NICOLSON, Cashier, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000. Stockholders' Liability \$320,000.
Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks, upon favorable terms. No in-
terest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and
receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per an-
num. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent.
Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

We have bought out the stock of the Southern
Trunk & Bag Co. We will sell all Trunks and
Traveling Bags at prime cost for next 30 days.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.
L. LIEBERMAN,
92 WHITEHALL ST.

**WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR
GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES.**
THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, PIPE COVERING, SHAFTHING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS, ETC.
PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM PUMPS, ENGINE BOILERS.

Fall 1896	New Tailoring Novelties	New Men's Suits	New Boys' Suits	New Children's Suits	Fall 1896
New Suits					New Over-coats
New Hats					New Hosiery
New Collars and Cuffs					New Handkerchiefs
Fall 1896	New Neckwear	New Underwear	New Mac-intoshes	New Umbrellas	Fall 1896

SUMMER TRIPS NORTH
If you wish to make a trip to the
Northern Lakes, take the
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.
Superb trains to Chicago, Toledo and
Detroit. Fast time and a good roadbed
makes this the favorite line.
Full information on application to
D. G. EDWARDS, Pass. Traf. Mgr.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Receiver's Sale
—OF THE—
McNaught Land Co's Lots
On Washington and Pulliam Streets and
Georgik Avenue.
Sixteen beautiful lots on the above named
streets, all fine size. Just nice distance from
center of city; have exceptionally fine car
line facilities, splendid neighborhood, paved
streets, water, gas and sewers; lie level
and all have alleys in the rear. For sale
at exceedingly reasonable prices and on
easy terms. Sale is by order of court to
pay off indebtedness against the company.
For full information and plans, call on or
address **CLIFF W. ANSLEY, Receiver,**
Or Ansley Bros, office 12 E. Alabama street,
July 15-sun wed

CORONA COAL CO.
Owing to the popularity of the
Corona Coal and its established
reputation as a superior grate coal,
having been used in this market
for the past seven years, dealers
have quoted prices on our coal and
delivered cheaper grades of coal
instead, which not only does the
patron injustice, but injures the
reputation of our coal. For the
protection of those who prefer to
use our coal we will publish month-
ly the firms who are authorized to
sell Corona coal. The Corona
coal can now be obtained from our
own yard, No. 243 Decatur street,
and the following firms: P. L.
Ardis, W. R. Wells, J. N. Austin,
C. C. Willingham, J. W. Callaway,
T. M. Moore, S. F. Wilson, Cum-
berland Coal Co., G. I. Bass, J. H.
Moore and H. H. Stowers.
CORONA COAL COMPANY,
T. P. STOVALL, JR.,
C. H. STANTON, Managers.
tues-thur-sun

It Is Needless to Say

Prices must inevitably, determined-
ly come down.

No Intelligent Thinker

Need be told to wait--it's too broad
a proposition.
Prices are down as they should be--
Don't wait.

Ready-Made Suits.
Custom-Made Suits.
Children's Suits.

The store is enriched with beautiful
styles. See our Novelties in Neck-
wear. See our Novelties in Fancy
Vests. See our Hats and save
money.

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall St.

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

VIGOR OF MEN MAGNETIC NERVE
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Sold with a Written
Guarantee to cure
Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Failing Memory, and all
Wasting Diseases and all Weaknesses resulting from early or later
excesses. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. Mailed to any address on receipt of price.
The Lust Medicine Co., St. Paul, Minn.

We Lead the Procession.

Have us do your Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Sewer Pipe Work, Steam
Fitting, Hot Air Furnaces, Hot Water Heating, Ornamental, Galvanized
Iron Work, Tin and Slate Roofing.

We will do more work and furnish more material than any firm in
the state, and for less money. We employ mechanics that are up in
their profession—pride themselves on their work. We furnished and
put up complete seventy-one water closets ready for use in the last
seven days. Who can equal it?

We carry from 300 to 500 in stock all the time, and can put them
in on short notice. You don't have to wait for your goods. We have
always got them. Our prices on Mantels, Tile, Grates and Gas Fix-
tures speak for themselves. Nobody can sell them as cheap. Give us
a call.

We do the Plumbing for the people; our price gets it.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

The Dry Paint Co. PAINTS AND ARTISTS
MATERIALS GET OUR
PRICES BEFORE BUYING 41 & 43 EAST
ALABAMA ST.

A FEW OPINIONS OF ATLANTA PHYSICIANS.

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER
DR. WM. PERRIN NICOLSON, Dean Southern Medical Col-
lege, says: Have been a constant prescriber of Bowden Lithia Water
for years in diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urethra, and it has
always given me good results.
DR. J. G. EARNEST, 44 Houston Street, says: Have used the
Bowden Lithia Water for several years in cases of Inflammation of the
Bladder and Catarrhal conditions of the Kidneys, and have derived such
signal benefit from its use that I now prescribe it in nearly all cases of
that kind. Have also seen decided benefit from it in well established
cases of Bright's Disease.
DR. J. B. S. HOLMES, ex-President Georgia State Medical Asso-
ciation, says: Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in Bladder
and Kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying.
BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases
of the Kidneys and Bladder: Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous
Dyspepsia. A postal card brings our Illustrated Pamphlet.
BOWDEN LITHIA is the only genuine Lithia Water sold in At-
lanta popular prices. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
First-class hotel accommodation at the Springs for 50c.

BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,
'Phone 1086. 174 Peachtree St.
July 15 12w sun wed

IT IS GOING ON AS THE WORLD WAGS ALONG

Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Cold Chills, Fever, etc., which these symptoms will give relief in twenty to thirty days.

PHICINE.

For female to complete system. For **DISORDERED LIVER**, indigestion, etc., strengthening the system, and giving the human system, and one of the best pills have the largest sale.

For 6,000,000 Boxes.

20, 303 Canal St., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

AN AND CRICHTON'S

Business College

SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

BUSINESS COURSE \$35

For 6,000,000 Boxes.

20, 303 Canal St., New York.

PAINTING TAUGHT IN

BRANCHES AT

COET'S

ARTS IN ATLANTA.

RATES FOR SUMMER

MONTHS.

MANSION FOR GIRLS

Quincy, Mass. Building Modern

perfect Preparatory Course

in Music and Art.

For 6,000,000 Boxes.

20, 303 Canal St., New York.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Write for each other by mail

and no one can read it.

For 6,000,000 Boxes.

20, 303 Canal St., New York.

Sherwood Jeter's

Studio,

avenue, between Washington

streets. Decorative, land-

scaping, painting. Lessons given

in painting at reasonable

open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

m. to 6 p. m. Visitors will

see 12-13 m. wed.

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ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

Hard Printing Ink Co.,

108 CANAL ST.,

CINNATI, O.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Dr. English's Malted Bread

is the best for

digestion and

is the best for

digestion and

is the best for

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It is known. Bell claims to be Edward Ivory, of New York. He was about to sail for Glasgow, he says, and beyond that is silent. The fact that he had on his person a small bag of powder, and that he was carrying a revolver, is certainly one reason for his being suspected. There must be something wrong about a man who has that much money when he is so poor.

The question now is one of extradition. Will France turn Tynan over to the British authorities? It seems pretty well agreed that extradition for France's statue of limitations. There is every probability, however, that the man will be turned over to the British authorities for trial, and his fate, in that event, is not hard to guess. England has no use for dynamite.

Is Turkey Nearing a Crisis?
Affairs in the household of the "sick man" seem to be nearing a crisis. The cablegrams tell of a sensational encounter at the sultan's palace, growing out of a chance meeting in the guard. The four companies of Albanians who have been on duty as guards have been ordered to leave the palace, and the sultan's palace is now being guarded by the British troops. The sultan's palace is now being guarded by the British troops.

The details of this attack are wanting. There is no doubt, however, that the attack was a surprise. The British troops were not expecting an attack, and the sultan's palace was not guarded by British troops. The sultan's palace is now being guarded by the British troops.

There is no longer any doubt that the reconquest of the Egyptian Sudan is the purpose of the expedition. When Mr. Curzon announced in the house of commons in March last that the campaign was preparing on account of the threatening attitude of the Mahdists toward Egypt, he said the British advance might possibly extend to Dongola, but added that the plans of the government could not be made public. The future action of England might involve political as well as military questions to which he could not allude; but he said that the British advance might possibly extend to Dongola, but added that the plans of the government could not be made public.

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Graphic on Fleet street there is always a crowd. The special attraction is a map. At first sight you wonder at active, busy citizens who are factors in fifteenth century life finding the time to stop and study a map, but on closer inspection you yourself become fascinated.

It is a map of the Nile country and shows, by means of tiny flags, the progress of the present British expedition into the territory under the Mahdists. The scene of that expedition is a long way off, yet the Londoner is able by this map to watch each day's developments.

Every Londoner watches this movement of the armies of the queen, either by this map or through the newspapers. In the New York Sun, Cyrus C. Adams tells the story of the expedition graphically and in a most interesting manner. In outlining the importance of this campaign, he writes: "Another chapter in history is being written on the banks of Egypt's great historic river. The campaign for the conquest of the Egyptian Sudan is opening. The Nile floods are covering the rocks in the cataract region and steamers laden with supplies are, at last, ascending to Kosh, where the Egyptian army is massed, only 12 miles north of Dongola. Around the forts in this rich province, if the Mahdists do not flee, the second battle of the war will be fought. Cook's expedition steamers have been crowded with soldiers hurrying to the front. Four thousand camels supplement the freight transport on the Nile. The British army, 1,000 men in the big camp at Kosh in July, and 800 of them are dead. But this calamity will not retard the advance. Brigadier General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar or commander, has been waiting for September, because that month brings the best marching conditions and sufficiently high water to allow the steamers to get over the cataracts.

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which was being whipped by Abyssinia in the south and menaced by the dervishes in the west. It is considered for the distinct purpose of overthrowing the Khalifa, the oppressor of the Sudan.

Under the rule of Abdullah the population of the Sudan has, it is believed, been reduced about one-half. Slatin Pasha is quoted as saying: "There is only one part of Africa," said Slatin, "which no white man can enter to-day. Even the independence of Moham-

edan states—Wadai, Bornu, and the Felata kingdoms—are making treaties with the European powers. But if any white man crosses the limit of the vast region controlled by the despotic head of the Mahdists, death or imprisonment is sure to be his lot."

While the English may be inspired primarily by selfishness, the campaign will be popular throughout the world because it means the overthrow of the Egyptian Sudan to civilization and trade.

France objects because it sees in this expedition a further postponement of England's departure from Egypt. But England is not waiting for France's approval. The army she has sent into the Sudan is not large—not 20,000—but it is said to be admirably equipped. Help is expected from within the ranks of the Mahdi for there is great dissatisfaction there with the present rule. It is believed that when the time comes England will have the aid of an army from the Congo Free State under Baron Dhanis, and that means an attack on the dervishes from the north and south at the same time. The map of the territory being invaded is taken from the Sun.

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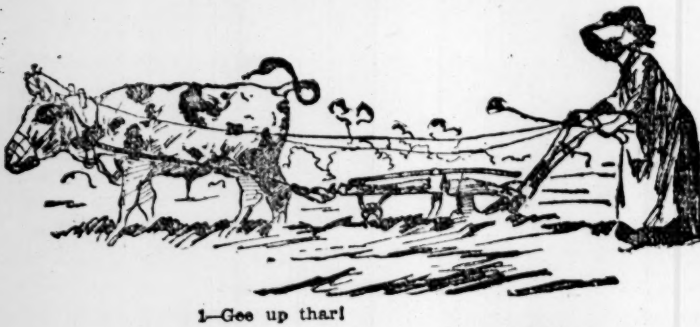
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KNEW HIS BUSINESS.



Dollars—How do you pronounce the word "eleomargarine?"
Hotel Waiter—I pronounce it better or I'd lose my job.

THE BEAR STRIKES A SNAG.



1—Gee up thar!



2—Merciful goodness!



3—Take that! ye pesky critter.



4—I never seen no man what could do me up, let alone a bear.

WHY BORROW TROUBLE?

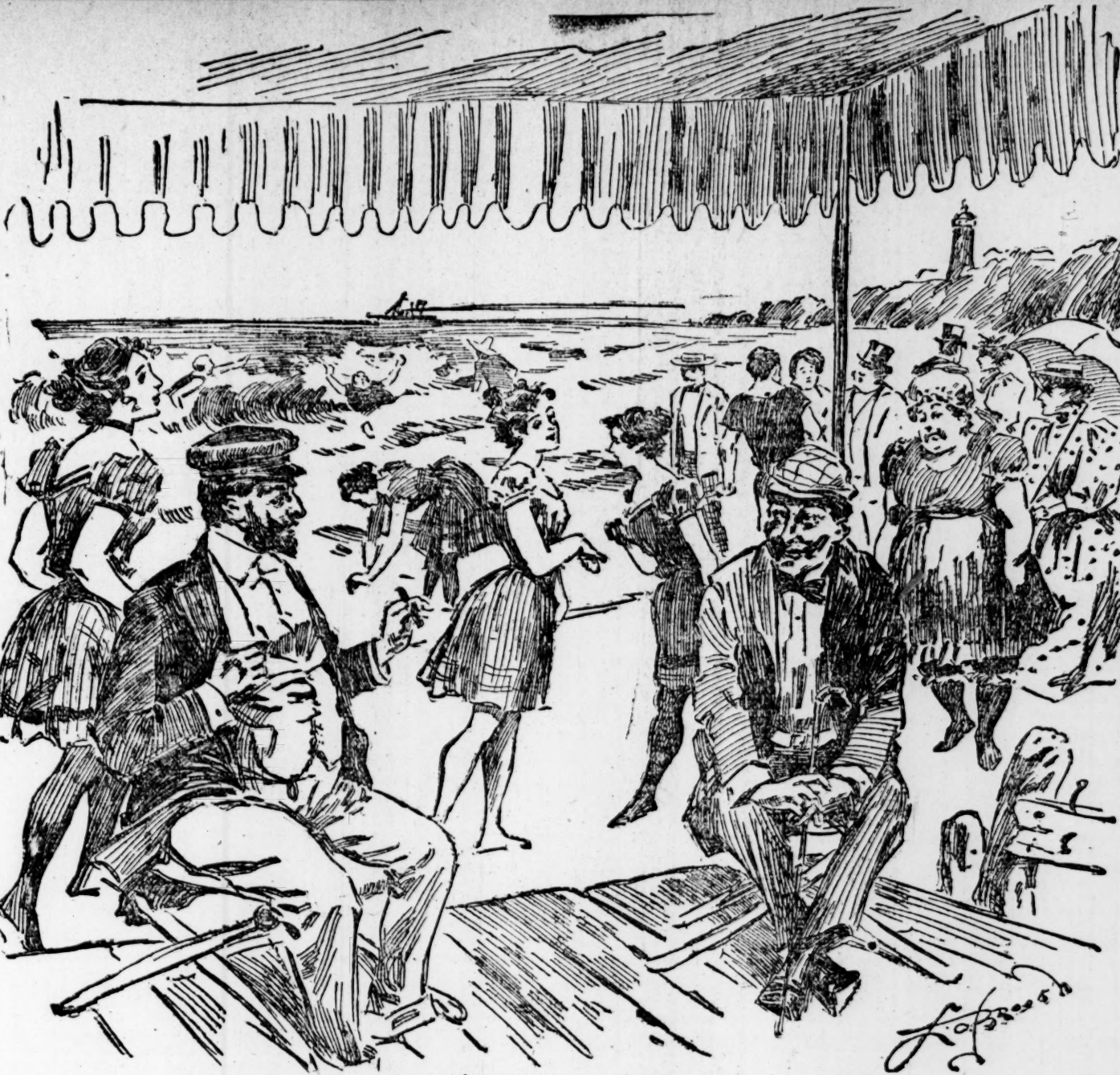


She—Two weeks from today we'll be one.
He—Well, let's be happy while we can.

A LESSON IN ANATOMY.



Schoolmaster—Johnny, where is your heart?
Johnny (eyeing watch)—Please, sir—it's in my mouth.



New Guest—Do you have any open air exhibitions at this hotel during the summer?
Landlord—Oh, yes. There's nearly always some one trying to learn to ride the bicycle.



First—Why did you buy a black suit?
Second—Because I hate to be blue.



Excited Traveler—Get me to the station in three minutes and I'll give you five dollars.
Driver—Can't do it sir, you might bulge me but you can't corrupt me horse.

THOUGHT HE HAD 'EM AGAIN.



1—Mr. Lusher buys a dollar watch.

2—The spring breaks—

3—It gets out of order.

4—And he signs a pledge never to drink again.

AN ART CONNOISSEUR.



Unsophisticated—What is that picture?
Critique—It's Venus after Angelo.
Unsophisticated—How foolish of Mike to run away from a good thing like that.

THE SAD, SAD END OF LITTLE PAT.



1—Because he had been soundly thrashed,
To get revenge planned little Pat,
And stealing up behind the cook,
He loudly cried: "A rat! A rat!"



2—The cook, who was a nervous thing,
Swooned dead away and falling flat,
Buried beneath her ample form,
The bony frame of little Pat.



3—When she unto her senses came,
And looked around in search of Pat,
A great big grease spot upon the floor,
Was all to show where he was at.

MAY RIVAL EDISON

Nikola Tesla Controls and Works
Electricity Like the Wizard.

BORN ON BATTLE GROUND

Son of a Minister Succeeds in Handling
the Deadly Current with Ease
and Completeness.

From The Washington Times.

In all probability Nikola Tesla knows more about electricity than any other man living. He stands at the head of those who in the last twenty years have done so much to forge the bonds that have made the mystic current the useful slave of human kind. And yet Nikola Tesla's boyhood was mostly passed in a region where people are hardly more than half-civilized in their ways; a region over which Moslem and Christian have waged blood combat for centuries; a region of rugged, black mountains and narrow valleys and impetuous, rushing torrents. This region is known as Montenegro; it is a narrow strip of country that lies between Austria and Turkey, and it takes its name from its somber mountains.

Nikola was born in the little village of Smiljan, province of Lika, less than forty years ago. His father was a clergyman of the Greek church, to which most Christians in Montenegro belong, and all through the boy's early years his most numerous acquaintances must have been among the rough peasants of the neighborhood, some of whom were poor beyond description and many of whom were so ignorant that they could not even read.

A Strong Race.

But in spite of their lack of cultivation and of cash, the peasant men and women of Montenegro are fine, strong folk, seeming to possess something of the ruggedness of their surroundings in their own persons. They are brave, too, and they love their country and their religion, and in his youth Nikola must have heard many tales of heroic deeds done by his father's friends and neighbors in self-defense against the Turks, who wished to rule the land and to force the people to change their faith.

An American boy could hardly imagine anything more novel and strange than were this boy's surroundings. Every man in Montenegro knows how to handle the rifle and all other weapons, for he is likely to have need of them at almost any time and every one is an expert marksman and hunter. They dress in the brightest colors, and even the poorest often wear clothes that are richly embroidered and otherwise ornamented. The women, too, attire themselves in what would here be regarded as fantastic garb, but aside from what little farm work is done by the men, they do nearly all the labor of the country. Sometimes women do much of the outside work, even, without complaint—for have not the men enough to do to attend the fighting and the politics of the country, and the shooting of game?

It is partly due to the attention given by the men to other things than work, and partly to the ruggedness of the region, that the people of Montenegro are so poor and so ignorant in the mass. Just how backward they are as to the comforts of life may be faintly hinted by the statement that in some parts of the country the bread is baked without yeast, in the ashes of open fires, there being no ovens of any sort, nor even chimneys to carry off the smoke.

The Montenegrins speak a language that would seem extremely queer to American boys. It is described by linguists as a "dialect of the Slavic," and is the nearest of all languages to the "Slavic" that is spoken in the Balkans. It is a language that is nearly a thousand years old, and it is the language of the people of Central Europe. But it must not be understood that all those who dwell in Montenegro are ignorant and uncultivated. As a people they are bright and quick, and their sayings are often of striking force. For instance, in explaining the rocky nature of the soil, the Montenegrin will tell you that "When God was scattering stones over the earth a bag of them burst over Montenegro."

ment that in some parts of the country the bread is baked without yeast, in the ashes of open fires, there being no ovens of any sort, nor even chimneys to carry off the smoke.

His Father a Priest.

Among their leaders, too, are many who are highly cultivated. Tesla's father, being a priest, he was, of course, an educated man, and it was probably because he saw that his son could not do his best in Montenegro that the boy was sent away from home at thirteen.

When only a little lad Nikola was very fond of study—not altogether the study of books, but largely of things, for, like all healthy boys, he was interested in all that he saw about him. His earliest notion was to climb the hills with which his home was surrounded, since birds could fly whenever they wished to go, and with such a little chap of twelve, he set out making a flying machine, using an old umbrella for the foundation. Undoubtedly he had the same general ideas that were later adopted by Herr Lilienthal, the German, who was killed the other day in one of his experiments, for, like Lilienthal, young Tesla's plan was to start his flight by jumping from the top of a hill. His interest in flying died out, however, when he felt and was so badly hurt that he had to stay in bed for six weeks.

He Began To Study.

It was while he was laid up by this accident that he began to study mathematics and mastered arithmetic. He had an idea then that all problems in the science of numbers could be solved by the proper use of the number three and its "powers," but whether he proved this theory he has never told. He had then been seven years in school, having spent three years in the Real Schule at Smiljan and four in the public school at Gospić, to which his father had removed. Gospić was a larger place than Smiljan, though only a very small town, but there were many more things there to interest him than there had been at Smiljan.

His father decided, however, that the educational advantages of Gospić were not sufficient for the son, and so the lad was sent to live with his aunt in Carlsbad, Croatia, where he was to be a clerk in the school. It was while on his way to Carlsbad that the lad saw a steam engine for the first time, and it filled him with the greatest delight. It was then, too, that he determined not to be a clerk, but like his father, as the latter wished, but to devote himself to science, and he studied so hard at Carlsbad that he was able to finish a four years' course in three years' time and to graduate in 1880, when he was only sixteen years old.

Victim of Cholera.

Then there was an epidemic of cholera, and because of this he returned to his father's home in Gospić. But the disease sought him out, and when he recovered he was so weak that for two years he remained at home and rested from his studies.

It was while he was at home then that he managed to get his father to agree to a scientific career. When the boy was eighteen he was sent to Graz, in Austria, to study for a professorship in mathematics and physics. At Graz he saw, for the first time a Gramme electrical machine, though he had previously made some childish experiments with electricity, having constructed with his own hands a rude little generator, which he operated with the power of a toy water wheel. As soon as he saw the Gramme machine he determined to make electricity his life study.

That was in 1875, only twenty-one years ago, and in that time Nikola Tesla has wrought more marvels with the agency that he used to light our streets and houses and factories, haul our street cars and do many other wonderful things, than any other person, unless it be Edison, the telegraph operator and not far from the beginning of his career as an electrical inventor.

Just Like Other Boys.

It should not be understood that young Tesla missed any fun that was going, but because he was forward in his studies. On the contrary, he was always full of juvenile tricks, and had many boyish adventures, as he himself has often declared. Once he went by himself to a little chapel away up in the hills back of Gospić, and in some way was locked in for hours. In the meantime he was missed by his father, who organized a searching party, but of course, never thought of looking for the boy in the right place. How long he might have remained there no one knows, had he not finally thought of ringing the chapel bell. Loud and clear through the narrow valley echoed the sound as he pulled the rope, and, guided thereby, the searchers hastened to the chapel, not at all surprised to find the boy was there. They found he was cold and hungry and nervous and glad to get back home to his mother.

Some of His Pranks.

It was his mother who sympathized most with his aspirations, and it was largely her influence over his father that finally won the latter to the boy's plan not to be a clergyman, and yet she must sometimes have been annoyed by his pranks. Once, as he occasionally relates to his intimate friends, he was so startled by her sudden appearance on the scene when he was up to some piece of mischief that he fell into a great kettle of fresh milk, spilling the milk and his clothes at the same time. It was a woman of unusual character and ingenuity. The latter characteristic was mostly developed in her embroidery, which was of artistic and original designs, and made her famous through the part of Montenegro in which she lived. To his mother's love and influence Tesla attributes much of his manhood's success.

It should be said of the man whose herod has been outlined above and whose success has been so great, that, although his inventions have yielded him a great deal of money, he has spent it in making new investigations about as fast as he renewed them. That he regards the benefit to humanity that scientific progress will insure, as of far greater importance than mere money making. Once when he was talking with the writer of this article, Nikola Tesla declared that he believed in the mission of applied electricity to be the rejuvenation of the world, by lessening the amount of labor that must be performed by human hands, that he hoped to see the day when all the world, both rich and poor, should share equally in the advantages of all scientific discoveries.

"But that would be a miracle," the writer ventured to say.

"Precisely so," answered Tesla; "and that is what I believe will be accomplished by man's invention and utilization of nature's mysteries."

It is easy to understand why we are so busy. Our elegant stock of Footwear is being sold at half its value. The Atlanta public will always push a good thing. Bloodworth & Co., 14 Whitehall.

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IT WAS "OLD ABE"

A Boy's Recollections of the Great War President.

By George B. Cowlam

In May, 1860, a boy of sixteen, I was working at Michigan City for the Michigan Central railroad as a telegraph operator. The New York republican delegation to the Chicago convention came over that road in a special train and changed engines without stopping. Having a number of telegrams for members of the delegation I got on the engine that was to take the train to Chicago and after we had coupled to the train, climbed over from the tender to the car platform and delivered my messages.

I had to go on to Chicago, as no stops were made, and one of the delegates invited me to go to the convention and attend the "Wigwam" sessions. The expressions of contempt I had heard from the Seward delegates on the train, and from eastern men at Chicago, expressing disdain for the western candidate, had fired my boyish western blood and I was very happy when Lincoln was nominated.

Later in June or early in July of that year I left Chicago for Kansas territory, then the wild west, by the Alton road for St. Louis. Taking a night train, the earliest dawn of the morning found me at Springfield. There a tall man got aboard and as everybody who could get a seat to himself was lying down in it, there were no vacancies. Trying to get the "crick" out of my neck I sat up and gave the man a place beside me. He thanked me and sat down.

As the sun rose we found ourselves running through an interminable cornfield on either side as far as the eye could reach, with the corn high enough to hide the fences.

We fell to talking and being an enthusiastic republican boy I made my position clear. The man said he was a republican but he didn't think he would vote for Lincoln. I expressed to him, in good plain western words, my opinion of a republican who would not vote for Lincoln, but my indignation did not seem to offend him. He was good natured and dry in his talk and this, of course, spurred me on to persuade him into a sense of his duty.

Eventually we reached Alton, where some of the passengers left the train to take the steamboat for St. Louis, others remaining to go to East St. Louis. A new conductor came aboard and said, "Good morning Mr. Lincoln. Will you take this seat or stick to the train?"

My companion said: "I have a good seat here with my young friend, and I believe I'll stick to the train."

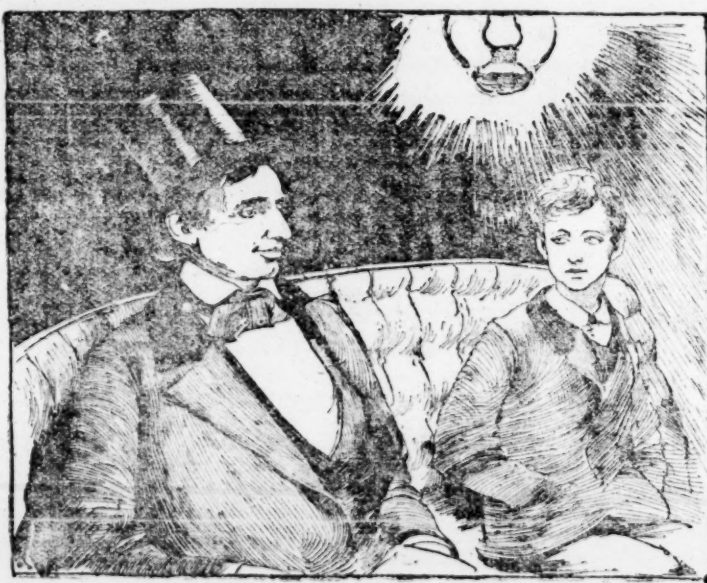
After we had got out of Alton a little way, it occurred to me that the conductor had addressed the man as Mr. Lincoln, and I remembered he had got on at Springfield. Then I began to look him over and as he looked something like the pictures I had seen of Lincoln I began to suspect who he was. I said to him: "I noticed the conductor called you Mr. Lincoln."

"Yes, that is my name," said he. Looking him in the eye, I said: "Is it Abe?"

"Yes," he said, "it is Abe."

I shut up. Then he went to work in a way that always made me think him the finest and kindest man I had ever met, and drew me out and got my boyish tongue rattling again, and kept me chattering until we approached East St. Louis. Going over on the ferry to St. Louis he made me promise that if he was elected and I should

to go to the war. I picked two or three days of being seventeen, but I had seen some service in Indian and frontier skirmishes and knew how to handle a gun and was not for war. Half an hour later I was on the eastern train to hit the United States line at Niagara Falls, where I arrived about dark. I found the place in a turmoil and that night went on to Batavia, where I heard "two regiments were to be raised." Spending my time in the telegraph office, I read all the bulletins and on the 19th of April, which was my birthday, I heard of the attack on the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore. I didn't wait any longer for Batavia, but took a train for New York—or Albany, rather—where I caught the New York Central boat for New York and landed at Cortland street on the 20th, driving from the pier direct to



RIDING WITH LINCOLN.

the old armory on Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street, where I enrolled my name with Ullsworth's Zouaves and so marched out of New York in the last days of April in the first volunteer regiment that left the state, and the first volunteer regiment that arrived in Washington.

A few days after our arrival Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward and Gideon Welles came up to the east capitol grounds to see the regiment and shake hands with each of the men. When he saw me he knew me in a moment, and calling me by name, said: "I knew you would be in Washington," and asked me why I had not called as I promised, and again invited me to come and see him. I got as far as the white house gates two or three times and then backed out, and never again saw Mr. Lincoln to speak to him. But I am sure if I had called I would have had just as good and honest a handshake and welcome as a major general or a governor. Mr. Lincoln was a man of the people, and I believe, the greatest that ever grew up on our soil, barring none.

Story of a Dog.

Men who like dogs are naturally given to praising them, and perhaps to exaggerating their intelligence and other good qualities. But a bright dog is sometimes very bright indeed, and often displays a knowledge that surprises even his master. It is impossible to live long with such an animal without becoming satisfied that he understands no inconsiderable part of what is said in his presence. The New York Sun lately printed this story:

In the flush days of steamboating before the war, the captain of a Mississippi river boat had a dog that could distinguish between the passengers if once he had heard their names. The matter was mentioned one night in the saloon, and a passenger sneered at the idea.

"Bet you five hundred dollars the dog can't do it once in three times," he said.

"Done," rejoined the captain. "Write a note to your wife and I will write one to mine. Both are in the ladies' cabin. We will give the notes to Snip at the same time, and if he fails to deliver them properly the money is yours."

The passenger wrote merely his wife's pet name on a slip of paper, which he folded and addressed. The captain's mis- sive ran:

"Dear Wife—Send me word at once what Snip does when he comes into the cabin."

He delivered both slips to the dog, saying as he handed over the passenger's note: "Snip, this is for Mrs. M., who sat beside me at supper. Give it to her, then take this other note to your Miss Catherine."

Snip ran away. The men sat smoking and chatting. Very soon a waiter brought a scrap of paper to the passenger. His wife had written:

"What does it mean, your sending me a note by this little dog?"

Shortly after came this from the captain's wife:

"Snip came in and ran about sniffing at all of us, then jumped in Mrs. M.'s lap, dropped a bit of paper there, and came to me with the other one."

The passenger offered one thousand dollars for Snip, saying luck could not go against him if he owned so wise a beast. But the captain would not part with Snip, who lived and died a river dog.



Two or Three Times I Got as Far as the Door of the White House.

he in Washington I would come to the white house and see him. This I promised, but said I was going way out west and would never see Washington in my life, probably. He shook my hand warmly as we stepped ashore and said: "If I am elected you are just the kind of a boy that is likely to be in Washington." Later on I understood better what he meant.

In March, 1861, I left Kansas to go to Boston, to sail in May for Europe. I was taking my time and making visits to relatives on my way, and was in Canada, visiting when I got the news of the fall of Fort Sumter. I immediately went to my uncle's house, got my baggage out, and without bidding the family goodbye, hurried to the depot to catch the train for Detroit

A MANTIS.

It Is the Gamest of Insects and Fights to the Death.

"Here is one of my pets," said a naturalist, and he held out to me a branch of a tree almost denuded of leaves. Those which were still clinging to it were dried and shriveled. I looked earnestly, following up the twigs one by one, then examined the leaves, but failed to discover the pet.

"The very fact that you cannot find it," said the naturalist, smiling at my confusion, "adds to its value, and I can only tell you that my pet, Liane, is before your eyes."

I scrutinized the branch again, looking for some very small creature that I might have passed over. Suddenly I saw one of the twigs of the branch slowly rise, moving upward in a most deliberate fashion, and then I caught the outline of the pet, a huge walking stick or mantis, so closely resembling the twig that had it not moved I should probably still have failed to distinguish it. Liane was like a puzzle, difficult to make out, but once fixed in the eye very distinct and pronounced.

The insect was a giant of its kind from the forests of the Argentine Republic. It was nearly six inches in length, and imitated a twig so exactly one might believe a dried branch had in some mysterious

mantis kept as a pet, and secured a number myself. They were not as large as the South American specimens, but were even more pugnacious, showing a sly cunning that was remarkable in so sluggish an insect. I first noticed them in the market places, where they were sold in little wicker baskets. One day I met a Chinese in one of the narrow streets of Canton carrying a long pole over his back upon which were strung a number of baskets, each containing mantis. The person not familiar with them would hardly believe that the baskets each held a living animal, as the uncanny wooden creature clung to its prison bars closely and imitated them very perfectly.

These specimens were not kept as pets; on the contrary, they were valued for their fighting proclivities, and were a prolific source of revenue to the men who exhibited them. This method was to go about the city and when a crowd was found most likely to enjoy a contest, they were taken indoors and the insects placed upon a table about which the audience gathered. The insects then when opposed to one another would invariably begin a cat-like approach, creeping slowly along like mechanical toys. When in close proximity they suddenly threw off their apparent lethargy and rushed upon each other, showing great ferocity and striking heavy blows with their sabre-like claws, then they would retreat and maneuver about each other, one rushing in and delivering a savage blow, precipitating the contest, until both were cut almost in pieces. These contests are very popular with the natives, who sometimes wager everything, even to their last possession, on a favorite.

The writer kept a number of these insects at one time and found the most interesting feature their wonderful mimicry. It was very difficult to find the nests as they imitated the color and even texture of the wood upon which they were fastened in a wonderful manner, and would be passed by as simply an excrescence on the fence. The latter was the high way of the mantis, and at all times of the day they could be seen walking up and down, holding their clasped claws aloft as if in supplication. They would take a fly from the hand and eat it in a serious way, but gave no evidence of intelligence; their habits and mimicry, however, made them a most interesting possession.

Saved By Three Boys.

Three boys of Plainfield, N. J., should be honored with the humane society's medal for saving two little girls from drowning. The New York Tribune thus relates the story of the rescue:

"Mamie Long and Florence Wilson, two little girls, had a narrow escape from being drowned in Tiers lake. There is a race-way from the pond to the mill, a short distance away. The gates were open to allow the water to flow into the race and thus relieve the pressure on the dam."

"The children were gathering wild flowers. Attracted by the rush of water through the race, they stepped upon a plank which projected over the edge of the lake, and it tipped over, and both girls went into the water directly in front of the race."

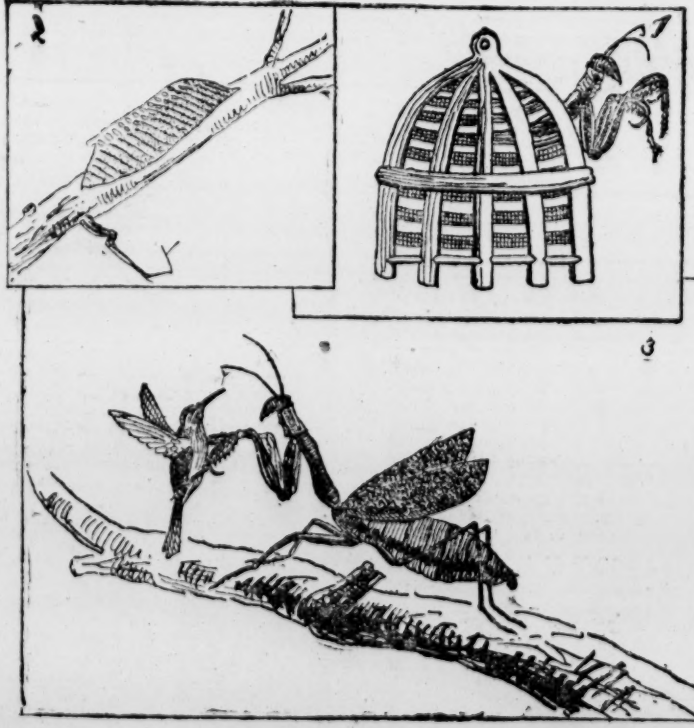
"Harry Boyd, a colored lad, witnessed the accident. He and Tommy and Willie Martin hurried to the spot. There was nothing to be seen of the girls, and the boys concluded they had been carried into the race, in which case an attempt at rescue was useless."

"A moment later Mamie Long came to the surface. One of the boys plunged in, although he ran the risk of being caught in the race and carried down. He aided the girl to the bank, where she seized the framework of the gates and was drawn out."

"Florence Wilson did not rise, so Boyd, who had thrown off his clothing, plunged in. He found her near the gateway, under ten feet of water, and brought her to the surface. She quickly revived. Today both girls are apparently no worse for their adventure."

The tickets to the village hall were not transferable, and this was the way they read: "Admit this gentleman to hall in assembly rooms. No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

Foreigners say it is easy to pick up the English language in London from the frequency with which the natives drop their H's.—Commercial Bulletin.



1. Bamboo Cage for Chinese Fighting Mantids. 2. Nest of Mntis. 3. South American Mantids Catching Bird.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR. IN THE SCHOOLS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., September 20, 1896.

THE JUNIOR WISHES ALL THE CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CITY TO SEND IN THEIR REPORTS NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY. IT WILL BE LEFT OUT IF RECEIVED LATER. ALL NEWS OF INTEREST TO YOUNG PEOPLE WILL BE GLADLY PUBLISHED IN THESE COLUMNS.

DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND IN THE NEWS BECAUSE YOU ARE NOT A REGULARLY APPOINTED CORRESPONDENT. IT WILL GET IN ALL THE SAME. SEND IN YOUR WEEKLY REPORTS REGULARLY.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.

Free Performance Given by One of the Book Stores.

Among the many presents that were given away by the book stores of Atlanta last week was a ticket to the matinee. This book store was well patronized and hundreds of children bought their books there to get a free ticket to the matinee.

The store had arranged a specialty performance for the children. One that was suitable and that would interest them. They had the tight rope walker who walked in mid air, and lay down on the rope. There was the juggler, with his many funny tricks of tossing articles and catching them in his hands. When he got hold of the plates the children looked every moment for him to break one of them, but he didn't.

The trickster caught the little ones' eyes. His many quickly done sleight of hand acts were thought wonderful by the audience. He received long and loud applause. Quite a number wanted to know how he did this and what became of the egg. But they didn't find out.

The performance was a great thing for the children. Long before the hour for the theater to open, the crowds had gathered on the streets with their tickets in their hands, eager to get inside.

This mode of advertising was a great catch, and will always prove a drawing card.

Letter from Aunt Susan.

Last Sunday I told the little infant class of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school that my little folks of The Weekly Constitution were helping me raise \$100 to endow a cot in the children's ward of the Grady hospital, to the little girl who died last year at Hot Springs, Ark. You will remember her as the little afflicted child who supported herself by the sale of canceled postage stamps; and the children all over the country sent her stamps. This little girl was Edna Brower, and was a most beautiful little Christian. After she died, the doctor at Hot Springs wrote to me of



EDITH LAMARUS.
A Bright Young Lady of this City.

her death, and said she was the loveliest child he had ever seen. She loved The Constitution Junior, and often wrote sweet letters to it. Now the children want a cot in the hospital, called the "Edna Brower" cot, with a marble slab in the wall with an inscription on it, and if we raise \$100 we can have it. I told my little infant class this, and they all wanted to help me, and I give below the names of many who have subscribed, and others are going to. There may be other children in Atlanta who would like to have their names go down as helping in this good cause; if so, I would like very much to hear from them; and if you will send anything you have to give, addressed "Aunt Susie," 490 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, it will come safely. Hoping to hear from a great many of The Junior readers, I am yours truly,

"AUNT SUSIE,"

490 Courtland Avenue,
Infant class First Methodist Episcopal church:
Lucy S. Miller 10c, Cary Callaway 8c, Alton Purcell 12c, Dorothy Carson 10c, Minnie May Wood 20c, Irene Morris 25c, Edgar Morris 25c, Gladys Morris 25c, Hugh Avery 25c, Harold Avery 25c, M. B. Avery Jr. 10c, James Corbin Avery Jr. 10c, Emma Driver 6c, Marie Louise Wright 25c, Miriam B. Walker 15c, Donald McKie 1c, Ruth Colton 5c, Myrtise Almand 5c. Total, \$2.72.

Hunter's School.

After all the troubles and perplexities that are present at all organizations had taken wings and soared to the regions where Calliope reigns, the students of Hunter's school have gone to work with greater zeal and energy than ever before. The school is now enjoying one of its most prosperous years, and the boys that attend are, without the shadow of a doubt, the most studious that can be found under the blue arch of heaven.

Professor Hunter has begun a series of lectures on ancient mythology, and also on the progress of inventions and science



ROSA LEE,
In the First Grade Ivy Street School.

during the last five decades. These lectures are very instructive to the students of the school. The last lecture he gave was on the ancient coliseum at Rome. He described, with unusual pathos, the combats of the captives with the wild beasts. It is needless to say that the lecture was not only profitable, but also interesting.

During the previous week a large number of new pupils have entered the school, and are exceedingly delighted with both teacher and school.

The following are their names: Messrs. Clinton Brockett, Lamar Flowers, J. H. Hall, Russell Hopkins, Canille L'Engle, J. S. Miller, R. J. Moran, Fitzhugh Scott, Caldwell Tompson and John Voyles.

These young gentlemen are not only studious, but also exceedingly handsome.

Professor Hunter's schoolroom is a petite museum, and a person who is fond of curiosities can find no better field than our schoolroom. There are cabinets of mineralogical, botanical and biological collections. There is also a cabinet of war relics, which anyone could well over.

Professor Hunter believes in a boy being well grounded in the first principles of any study; therefore he has made several tables for the purpose of drilling the boys in the declensions of Latin nouns.

This method is so thorough that in a few months the boys will have become as familiar with the Latin language as with the English.

On Friday, September 18th, the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society assembled and held an interesting meeting. It was interesting on account of the unusually eloquent debates.

At this meeting the new members were installed, and the prospect for a greater growth intellectually is unusually bright and glorious.

The subject for the debate was: "Resolved, That the pulpit affords a better field for eloquence than the bar." This question, being a superb one, was handled in an extraordinary manner by the students, and the eloquence displayed in the arguments by the boys could not be excelled by any other literary society in the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Cliff Jones, with his most magnificent voice, led the affirmative side, while Mr. Russell C. Mitchell, with his "ten thousands," led the negative. Both the leaders debated exceedingly well, and the fight for victory was glorious and grand.

After the battlefield was cleared of its wounded soldiers the president rendered his decision in favor of the affirmative. The society enjoys one of the most prosperous years of its existence. The members take great interest in all the debates and exercises of the society.

The debates will be held on alternate Fridays, so as to give the time to study the debate well and with a view to win.

Before the society met Professor Hunter gave a delightful talk on the grandeur of our beautiful planet, the earth.

This talk was not only instructive, but also enjoyable to the students of the school.

"Euphemian! awake from thy long slumber To behold a glorious day;
The sun has arisen high in the sky To guide thee on thy way."

Professor Hunter has begun a book of clippings, containing all of the many nice articles that have been published by The Constitution, Jr. The book is the pride of the school. It will be kept, and Professor Hunter says in his old age he will review the many little articles and that there is sure to be tears that will fill someone's eyes.

Gwin Lipes and Cliff Jones.

Southern Military Academy.

The steady and energetic work of our school confines us too closely to allow of much time for an epistolary effusion, but as our Friday afternoon exercises are shortened, and a coming Saturday promises all the time we need for making up deficiencies in study, I clip a few moments to raise my

hat in a respectful "How-d'y-do!" to the correspondents of The Junior.

At this writing our declamation exercises for the week are just finishing up; we have been exquisitely entertained this afternoon by well-rendered pieces by Messrs. Erskine, Brewster, Render, Callahan and St. Connally, which added to a talk on astronomy, from a member of the school, gave us a delightful evening.

I have no reports from our athletic association. They beg to be excused till the weather gets back to something like its normal condition. Stephen Martin.

Mrs. Prather's School.

Our school is at present in a somewhat disorganized state, owing to the numerous pupils that have entered within the last few days. We hope to have everything sailing smoothly next week and promise The Junior an interesting letter of many little items of interest that happen in our school during that time.

We all like to see our letters in The Junior and we all look for it with eagerness on the day it comes out. Some of our papas and mammas won't let us read it on Sunday, but it has so much nice news in it we generally get to read it the first thing after breakfast on the Sabbath day.

Mr. Bergerhoff began his French classes a few days ago and he says he is delighted with the scholars and the school. We hope to be able to walk up to any French person and carry on a conversation by the end of the term. Every one in the class can say, "Parlez-vous Français?"

Nearly all of the old girls are back in town and are now numbered among the many scholars. Olivia Smith came in yesterday from Ann Arbor, Mich.; Vena Smith from Asheville, N. C. Among those who had outings of interest are Vera Cooper, who has been all summer at Lookout Mountain; Jean Farley at Tate Spring; Emma Hemphill at Gainesville and Tallulah; Sarah Morris in Pennsylvania; Helen Angler at Seawane, Tenn.; Ruth Holcomb at Tallulah.

Among the new boarders, Susie McClellan is the most beautiful and Marcella Rose the youngest. Of the old boarding girls Annette Broughton is still the favorite because of her gentle breeding and good class standing.

We have a very large, full classical department and a large and enthusiastic class of Latin seniors to graduate next May. Our girls pride themselves on their dignified deportment and beautiful manners, so that no school is so quiet and orderly as ours at all hours of the day.

Louise Harris has been sick for the past week, and her friends were glad to welcome her bright face on Friday.

Epworth League Meets.

The Epworth League will give an entertainment at Trinity church in a few evenings. The occasion will be a rare and entertaining one.

There will be a most welcome programme rendered, and the many who will attend will certainly enjoy the evening. The league has a number of the most talented young people of the city on the programme as well as several very prominent ladies and gentlemen who are well known for their entertaining powers.

The young people of the Epworth League hope that the Sunday school room of the church will be crowded with visitors.

Fair Street School.

Fair street school is enjoying one of the largest attendances that we have ever known. Nearly every grade has the last seat taken, and many grades have been compelled to send applicants to other schools.

The literary and debating societies have not begun as yet, owing to the disorder and the arranging that is always coupled with the first two weeks of school.

The Junior will certainly receive interesting news from our school during this session. We will have a letter in for next week, giving the names of the literary societies and their officers.

Boulevard School.

Boulevard school again introduces itself to the readers of The Junior. We have a good attendance this year, and a yard full of lively boys and girls. At recess, when all of us are together, we have lots of fun, playing base and other games. The teachers won't let us play rough games, much to our sorrow.

We have a number of boys who like to play football and several of them are good players. They are going to get up a team and go against one of the other eleven on the field. Our boys are small, but they are strong and active, and this is the best thing for a football player.

We learned a few days ago that there would be a second team of the Crescents. We are going to get up a crowd the same weight as the Crescents and see if we can't beat them some day soon.

At Calhoun Street School.

All that the boys of Calhoun street school are talking about these days is football. We are going to have two teams from the school, and they will meet each other frequently until one is declared the victor.

Your correspondent is unable to find out what the girls are doing these days. They are divided from us by a big, high fence, an all that we can hear is their loud voices, making more noise than the boys. They seem to be enjoying themselves on the other side of the fence, but we can't see what they are doing.

The literary society of the eighth grade, that has flourished for several years past, will be revived. Many are the interesting compositions read and debates delivered by the members. The society will be revived with greater interest and many more will be the compositions and debates of note that will be read and delivered.

Ivy Street School.

"Old Ivy has begun the regular routine of the school work, and the many pupils that were so eager to get back have now begun to long for a holiday."

There is very little more to write to The Junior this week, but we want you to know that we are anxious to again get in the bright little columns of the paper.

Our regular correspondents have not been appointed yet. We hope to have them ready with their report by next Friday.

IN FOOTBALL SUITS.

Teams Are on the Field Practicing Games Will Be Played Within a Week.

We will have football games within the next two weeks.

There are many teams already in the field and the outlook for a number of really exciting and interesting games is good.

Atlanta has only known two real good football teams in the seasons gone by, but this fall will find at least four that will certainly be heard from.

The South Side Stars, the North Side Crescents, the Peachtree Blues and the West End Tigers are the ones that will



EUGENE CONKLIN, of the Crescents.

meet frequently on the gridiron and tear each other to pieces. The average of each of these four teams is very nearly the same. They are going to weigh in at the average of 110 or under.

The Peachtree Blues only played two games last season, winning both. The South Side Stars played as many as eight and won all but two or three. The Crescents got in only one game, and that was a tie. The West End Tigers have yet to make their appearance.

North Side Crescents.

The Crescents this year will have one of the best teams in the city on the field. They are going to cause quite a row when they begin to make their numerous touchdowns that the boys are now predicting.

Eugene Conklin is doing the work of getting the team in shape. While there has been no captain or manager elected he has the team practically made up and will have them practicing in a few days. The team is composed of material that was on the field last year. The greater number of the boys played in the game against the South Side Stingers last season. There are one or two changes in the line.

The team is composed of the following material. The positions have not been played for yet, and the boys are playing at the different places until a captain is elected:

H. Anderson, Hoyle, Morrow, Holly, Owens, Conklin, Harris, A. Anderson, Daniel, Richmond, P. Anderson. There are several boys playing for substitutes positions.

South Side Stars.

The South Side Stars have not as yet announced their team for The Junior. Gatins will probably be the manager, or captain. It will be composed mostly of the old boys who played with them last year. Haygood, Gatins, Barrow, Gregg and Keely will be back of the line.

The South Side Stars have always been one of the fastest teams in Atlanta. These boys do more practicing than any of the other teams, and the result is as a general thing they have little trouble in walking over the other eleven.

We will publish next week a personnel of the team as they will line up. The Junior requests the manager to send us this information.

Peachtree Blues.

The Peachtree Blues have elected Logan Clarke their captain. They are now practicing the signals, and the men back of the line. Clarke says they will have a good team, and he hopes to win several games. "We want to play ten or twelve games," he said, "and we just must win a few of them."

The Peachtree Blues have a reputation of winning from every eleven they strike. This year they are going to keep up their little racket, if the boys don't watch out.

Clarke is one of the best little players in the city and he will certainly put his team through. They will average about 110.

West End Tigers.

The West End Tigers will have a good team, they say. They are doing very little talking, but sawing lots of wood. They have one of the best fields in Atlanta to practice on, and they say they will get the best practice of any team in the city.

Ross, who played with the Crescents two years ago, will be with the Tigers. He is a clever little player and will work hard to see their team win.

Second Crescents.

The second team of the Crescents will be open to all comers averaging 96 pounds. They will have a fast eleven on the field and they hope to make their record as good as the first team.

Anderson is getting up the second team. He will be one of the backs. He plays quarter for the first team and is considered one of the crack players in the light weight class.

He announces the players of his team as follows: Harris, Milam, Brooks, Wykle, Holly, Smith, Anderson, Owens, Conklin, Avery and Holcomb.

This is the material that will go on the gridiron this season. The boys will play their games as soon as the weather cools somewhat. It is too hot to get in the sun with a heavy football suit on.

The Junior will give detailed reports of all the games. They intend to make the football season one of the most interesting the young people of Atlanta have ever seen.

A LITTLE ROUNDHEAD:

A Miller's Boy Saves Oliver Cromwell from Prince Rupert and His Rough Riders.

By T. O. HARBAUGH

Toward the close of a summer day during the times when roundhead and cavalier were having it up hill and down dale with their broadswords in England, a plainly dressed, but ruddy-looking boy riding a large roan horse stopped in front of a cross roads inn not far from Bristol and looked at the aproned landlord who came out to inquire what he wanted.

"Jock has gone lame," said the boy, stroking the neck of his horse.

The landlord, who was somewhat of a veterinary surgeon, lifted the left fore foot of the roan and examined it with a professional air.

"Move off with him, boy," he said, setting down the limb.

The lad did so and the master of the Owlet inn watched the animal's motions.

"Who are you?" asked he as the lad came back and waited for his opinion.

"I am Eben Whylock, the bound boy of the mill. I have been to Wessex on a mission for the miller and I would like to get back tonight."

"But you can't on that horse. He needs rest and some of my liniment. Your master doesn't want a crippled horse in his stables; I'm quite sure of that, for I happen to know Philip Towson, the miller. I have a stall for the beast and a bed for you and in the morning you can go home."

Eben concluded to take advantage of this chance to ride a well horse back and accordingly dismounted and turned Jock over to the farrier landlord.

In a little while he was seated in the dining room of the Owlet eating a hearty supper, while Jacob Seton, of the Owlet, stood at his chair, with the smell of liniment on his hands.

"How goes the war about Wessex?" asked the keeper of the Owlet.

"Fairly well, thank you," answered Eben. "Prince Rupert is making some headway against the parliamentary forces, but now and then Oliver comes back at him with interest."

"What side do you take, Master Whylock?"

"Oh," said Eben, in a careless manner, "I'm a boy, you know, and boys are not expected to take any part in war."

"But your master?"

"He grinds for all," was the ready reply. "His burrs make meal for roundheads and cavaliers. They show no partiality."

"But all the same he sends the army of the king a lot of meal made in his best manner with his compliments."

"I believe he does."

"Then, that shows that Philip is with us and that he would sooner grind for his royal master than for Oliver Ironsides."

Eben made no reply to these remarks and presently the landlord left him to finish his meal in silence.

"I know where Philip Towson stands," said the boy to himself. "He wants to keep on the good side of such a wild marauder as Prince Rupert, but, all the same, his heart is with Oliver, and when it comes to the pinch they will find that this is true."

It was dark when Eben stepped out in front of the inn, where he found the servants congregated, and some of these were inclined to make sport of his flour-sprinkled doublet, but the boy did not resent the covert slurs.

He went to the stable and found that even the brief rest had benefited the big roan, which was still at his good measure of oats, and when he came back he said quietly that, as he was tired, having ridden a long distance, and would have to be up very early the next day, he would retire.

A peaked-faced boy of his own age showed him to a room and left the rush light on a stand.

"How do you sleep, Master Whylock?" asked his conductor, halting at the door.

"Lie on a brick," answered Eben, whereat the other boy smiled.

"We may have some noisy fellows at the Owlet tonight, and if you sleep well you'll not be disturbed," with which the servant departed, leaving Eben in the room alone.

The bound boy of the mill found the bed soft and deep, and in a short time he was fast asleep.

By and by, however, he awoke and fell to listening to the hum of human voices which invaded the room from the adjoining apartment, the wall of which was against his couch.

At the same time a light like a thin streak came into his room and fell upon the covert and instantly Eben had his sharp eye at the crevice.

He found that he was looking into a large room in which sat three men dressed in the gaudy uniform of King Charles's dragoons.

One in particular struck Eben by his splendid figure and oiled locks, which fell over his shoulder and nearly hid his military collar.

"Why, that looks like Prince Rupert himself," thought the boy, watching the handsome soldier. "Can it be that he is here in the Owlet inn? What brings him to this place tonight?"

He saw the soldier glance at his watch and then stride easily across the chamber.

"We'll lose the game if they don't come," he ejaculated angrily. "Just think of it. Here we have a chance to bag old Oliver himself and rid England of its roundhead scourge."

"It is too bad," answered one of the other officers at the table where all had been drinking. "Colonel Daniels will be here, but the roads are rough, you remember, Prince."

"Rough or not, he must come," broke in Prince Rupert, for the fine-looking man was in reality King Charles's great cavalry captain. "Here is Oliver and one or two more of his best lieutenants to be at Harrow house in consultation this very

night and we can carry off the whole lot. It will be a feather in our caps and elevation for all of us. Daniels said he would be here by 10 o'clock, and it is past that stroke now. If we miss the bird tonight we may never find the nest so well filled again."

We need not say that the prince's words thrilled Eben Whylock to the quick.

Oliver Cromwell was in danger! Some how or other, Prince Rupert, his greatest enemy, had learned that he was to be at a certain place that night, and he was now waiting for a detachment of his famous cavalry, at whose head he would swoop down upon the roundhead rendezvous and capture or kill the great commonwealth.

Prince Rupert, pacing the floor in his heavy boots adorned with silver spurs, presented to him by the ladies of London, was as picturesque a sight as Eben Whylock had ever seen, but the sight roused the mill boy to action.

He slipped from the bed and began to dress with as little noise as possible.

"I must ride to Harrow house. I must keep ahead of Prince Rupert and his men, or the cause of the people will fail. They shall not capture Oliver Ironsides tonight if Jock does his duty!"

With thoughts like these running in his head, Eben continued to make his toilet in the dark; but suddenly he heard the landlord's voice.

"We must have another light and the

shown him to his room in the Owlet, and for a second Eben felt his heart beat violently.

Was the boy to balk him and lose the people their cause? Should the bound boy of the Owlet inn stand between him and Oliver Cromwell's safety? No!

"You are going away. You have already saddled your horse," continued the servant boy. "Have the officers at the inn frightened you off?"

"No."

"It is Prince Rupert, as I know, for I've looked in upon them," laughed the little servant. "They have set a trap for Oliver, the roundhead. They are going to catch him tonight in Harrow house, across the downs, and Prince Rupert is only waiting for Colonel Daniels—old Nevertire Daniels, you know—to come up. Hark! They're coming over the hill now."

Eben felt his heart stand still as he listened to the approach of a lot of horsemen whom, as yet, he could not see.

"They'll make short work of Ironsides tonight, for their swords have long been sharpened for his neck," said the little boy, as he listened at the sounds. "Now, if Oliver had some friend here who could outstride the troopers what a service he could do."

Eben caught the boy's arm and leaned forward till their faces almost touched.

"I'm going!" he said sternly, as his grip tightened on the other's arm. "You shall not stand between me and Oliver, the people's champion."

"Ho, ho!" cried the inn lad. "Are you for the roundheads, Master Whylock?"

"I am, and you shall not hold me back," was the instant answer.

Eben pushed the boy against the side of the stall and held him there with ease.

"Don't choke me so," gasped the inn boy. "I'm with you, too. I dare not let Master Seton know where I stand. I am for Oliver and England."

Eben instantly released his prisoner, who



A Large Room in Which Sat Three Men Dressed in the Gaudy Uniform of King Charles' Dragoons.

one in the mill boy's room will answer the purpose," it said.

Eben shrank against the bed and then sprang into it, half dressed, and pulled the sheet over his head.

He heard the door open and footsteps enter the bed chamber. It was the master of the inn coming for the rush light on the table, and the light which entered the place from the other room revealed the landlord's burly figure.

"The youngster's fast asleep," he heard the man say aloud, as he looked toward the bed. "He sleeps like a log, and it's lucky, too, for the prince has been telling what he intends to do with Oliver Ironsides when the troopers come up."

This confirmed the thrilling information already overheard by the mill boy, and the moment the door closed behind the landlord of the Owlet inn Eben was on his feet again.

He now finished his dressing in haste and when it was completed he slipped over to a window at the farther side of the room and looked out.

A small moon was shining on the ground outside, and he saw three horses there—the steeds of Prince Rupert and his captains.

Beyond the horses stood the stables connected with the inn, and Eben raised the heavy sash and squeezed his body through the window, dropping to the ground as noiselessly as a cat.

Once outside he looked back at the inn and made out the figures of the prince and his men, the former still uneasily walking the floor.

Eben ran across the open space between the inn and the stables and threw open the door.

Jock whinnied as he entered and guided him to the stall where he stood.

In another moment the mill boy was saddling the horse, but suddenly a hand fell upon his arm in the dark.

"Which way, Master Whylock?" asked a voice. "By my troth, this is not day yet."

It was the peaked-faced boy who had

aided him in saddling Jock, the roan, after which the horse, showing but little of his lameness, was led to the door.

"They're down the hill now!" cried the inn boy, eagerly. "In a minute it will be too late."

Eben shook the boy's hand and vaulted into the saddle, saying, as he gathered up the lines:

"It's for Oliver and the people! Jock shall beat the cavaliers to Harrow house or die in the attempt!"

"You know how Prince Rupert's men ride," was the answer. "They go like the wind, and if they hear you ahead, why, you will have to ride for it."

Eben spoke to the big roan and presently he was riding down the road that stretched northward along a belt of timber.

From the top of a little rise he looked back and saw lights moving in front of the Owlet inn.

"Forward!" he heard a commanding voice say, and then the rapid gallop of horses accompanied by the clanking of swords smote upon his ears.

It was ten good miles to Harrow house and the roads were none of the best, for recent rains had nearly ruined them.

Still Jock made good headway, urged on by his young master, and Eben stroked the big roan's neck and tried to tell him that he was riding to save Cromwell.

Suddenly Jock stepped into a hole in the road and before Eben could hold him up he had pitched forward and lay in the middle of the way.

The boy jumped down, but Jock could not rise at first. Finally, however, he got him up, but his lameness had come back, for he had again sprained the injured leg and was helpless.

It was the worst of luck, and while Eben stood beside the horse he thought he heard Prince Rupert and his troopers behind him.

Not a moment was to be lost, and Eben led Jock up the road until he saw before him the outlines of a farmhouse. It was

a poor affair, but a stable was attached and the boy resolved to try for another mount.

His raps brought an old man to the door whose face the boy at once recognized as a customer of the mill, and he said quickly:

"Take my horse and give me yours," Master Post. I must get home as soon as possible."

"Yes, yes, Master Whylock; but why this haste? If I thought you were a cavalier—" "I'm for Oliver, Master Post, and he is in danger!"

The old man, whose sympathies, as Eben knew, were with Cromwell, effected the



He Was Riding Down the Road That Stretched Along a Belt of Timber.

exchange as rapidly as possible, and just as the troopers emerged from a little stream where they had halted a moment to water their steeds, Eben was once more in the saddle.

Once more he was pulling out ahead of the prince toward Harrow house, and he hoped that no other accident would befall him.

The new horse was not as swift as Jock had been, but he could do no better, and as he turned a bend in the road and saw rise before him against the skies the form of Harrow house, he uttered a cry of joy. The cavaliers were barely a mile behind him, led by Prince Rupert, and sure of their prey.

Eben rode into the open court before the old pile and sprang from the saddle upon the porch.

In another instant he was pounding on the carved doors of the old mansion with all his might.

"Who's there, hammering down the house?" said a voice from the window overhead. "Go away and let the gentleman sleep, for he is tired."

"He must be awakened, if you mean Oliver Cromwell," was the answer. "Prince Rupert and his minions are just behind me—just beyond the cope on the hill."

"Mercy!" cried the man at the window, and then came footsteps down the broad stairs, and Eben looked into the face of a terrified man holding a rush light in his hand.

"Where is Oliver?" cried Eben, rushing into the house without ceremony.

"This way, lad. By my life I believe 'tis Master Whylock, of the mill!"

"Oliver! Oliver!" cried Eben, as he went up the staircase at the man's heels. "They want the friend of the commonwealth. Prince Rupert knows he is here."

In a moment the man knocked at a door at the end of a corridor and when it was opened Eben caught sight of a stern-faced man in the middle of the room.

It was Cromwell.

"Quick!" cried the miller's boy. "Prince Rupert is nearly upon you. I have ridden from Owlet inn, where he met his men and you have been betrayed."

The dark eyes of the old protector seemed to flash, and he glanced at the broadsword lying on the table, but his mien softened and he quietly buckled it on.

Meantime the master of Harrow house had gone to the stables and the steed ridden by his guest was brought out. No time was to be lost, but Eben was surprised to see Cromwell take matters so coolly. Perhaps he wanted to cross swords with King Charles's rough rider, the prince.

In a little time the protector was in the saddle, but he leaned over and gave his hand to Eben.

"You have a good hand, Master Whylock," said he. "Some time we may be able to put something in it," and with this the great man touched his horse with his spurs and was gone.

The mill was three miles away, and the moment Cromwell was out of sight Eben sprang to his own horse and mounted.

"Now for Master Towson's," said he, riding off, as he looked down the road to catch, as he thought, noises of half-muffled arms.

He heard next day what occurred after his departure—how Prince Rupert and his men surrounded Harrow house, how they searched the premises rudely, turning even the women out of doors, and berating the master and all his servants.

But the bird had flown. Oliver Ironsides was far away on his black steed, inwardly thanking the boy who had saved him and promising to discover the traitor and meet Prince Rupert on the next battlefield.

Eben Whylock did not meet Cromwell again until after the war in which King Charles lost his head. He was then summoned to London, where, in a large room, he was received by the lord protector, who presented him to the fine gentlemen and ladies connected with the protectorate, while he told the story of the night near Bristol.

Nor was this all. Oliver Ironsides kept his promise with Eben, for he attached him to his official family, and he was soon known throughout England as "the boy who saved the protector from the merciless swords of Prince Rupert and his men."

